The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEW RULES ADOPTED IN THE HOUSE.

The Deadlock to be Broken and a Quorum to be Secured after Democratic Ideas. —The Pollard Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Speaker Crisp was not and is not an advocate of counting a quorum, although it was advocated by good Democrats long before Czar Reed was ever heard of outside of the town in which he lives, but it became his duty as chairman of the committee on Rules to obey the caucus resolution directing that committee to prepare and report to the House such a rule, and, like the good Democrat he is, he obeyed, and the new rule will be reported to the House and probably adopted this week and when once adopted he will see that it is properly carried out and that members are not counted whether present or not, as Reed used to do.

In this connection it is proper to state that the Democrats of the House were not driven into taking this action, which so many Democrats of prominence personally opposed, by the Republicans as they are claiming. It was the refusal of the Republicans to vote that kept the House tied, except during the short intervals when there was a Democratic quorum present, for almost a month, thus making conspicuous the necessity for counting a quorum or allowing the business of the House to be dictated by the Republicans; but after all it was not the Republicans who forced the Democratic caucus to do what should not have been necessary, but which was absolutely necessary. It was the inability of the Democratic leaders to keep a Democratic quorum on the floor of the House that did the business. They concluded that they had tried and failed so often to keep a Democratic quorum that it would be a good idea to make the Republicans help by counting them when they refused to vote, and at the same time, thank Heaven, they are going to make the absentee come to time or forfeit his pay while absent without leave, except when sick and unable to attend to his duties.

Senator White of California, does not believe that more than five Senators will vote against the ratification of the new Chinese treaty. It is expected that a vote will be reached some time this week, although there has been no formal agreement to that effect.

There was not much surprise here when the jury brought in a verdict for $15,000 in favor of Miss Pollard in her breach of promise case against Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky. It was generally expected. Col. Breckinridge says the verdict will have no effect upon his candidacy for Congress and that he intends returning to Kentucky and making a personal canvass of his entire district. There is a general feeling of relief here that the trial is at last over.

The general debate on the tariff bill by agreement closes next Monday. Then the Senate will begin the consideration of the bill by items, a process which promises to be long and tedious. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, delivered a tariff speech today somewhat in line with that delivered by Senator Hill a week ago, but not so radical. The fear of the defeat of the bill is only in the opposition papers; it does not exist among the Democratic Senators who are managing the bill. They expect that those Democratic Senators who stated at the caucus held previous to the reporting of the bill that they reserved the right to propose amendments on the floor of the Senate will succeed in getting some amendments adopted, with the aid of Republican votes, but they have no doubts about the final passage of the bill; nor do they believe that a single Democratic vote will be cast against it when the final vote is taken. The newspaper talk which has grown out of a "fake" interview with Senator Murphy of New York, about the bill not being voted upon before the Congressional election is simply rot. Senator Murphy never said such a thing, nor thought it. The bill is going to be pushed to a vote at this session of Congress, and it is going to be passed. These two things can be relied upon.

Senator Morgan's report on the new Nicaragua Canal bill is strong and convincing, concluding thus: "The plan and certain effect of this bill if it becomes a law will be to put into active business employment $100,000,000 borrowed from our own people without risk to the government. It would furnish good and wholesome employment to 50,000 Americans, who are marching on the highways, begging for work and often for food.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, whose health has been bad for a long time, died suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy, Saturday night, at his residence in this city. Senator Vance was a universal favorite and regrets are heard on all sides.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, thinks in view of late European news that President Cleveland is not a bad sort of a prophet. He says: "President Cleveland told me the other day that he believed silver would be remonetised in 1896, and that this country and England will by that time be on a basis of bimetallism." It has been no secret among the President's friends that he believes England will soon have to get down from the high horse she has been sitting upon in dealing with silver. It is because of that belief that he has advised a policy of delay on the part of this country.

MILLHEIM.

News of the Past Week as Gleaned by our Correspondent.

The band gave an open air concert on Saturday evening, which was enjoyed and listened to by many people. Our town on Saturday evenings is crowded with people from the surrounding country.

Charles Grimm, of Brush Valley will leave this week for "bleeding" Kansas and other points in the far west.

The barber shop of Hol. Crouse was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and sixteen fine razors were taken. It is about time that a vigilance committee be found in this borough.

The popular salesman from Lancaster, A. S. Leinbach registered at the National hotel, and was somewhat delayed by the snow storm but managed to get to Loganton, and returned to Millheim the same day.

Our trout fishermen were very much disappointed by the great snow storm which has interfered with their calculations for fishing on the 16th. Several parties had made all arrangements to go to Swift Run on Monday, had even the bait secured, flies, snoods and everything necessary for a two days fish. "Many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

Our birds, the Martins, made their appearance last Sunday night and have occupied their old quarters at the Musser house. This is the only place in the borough that they will nest other places; cages have been built for them, but they will not take up with them.

Six of our wheelmen mounted their steeds and took a trip to Spring Mills on Monday afternoon; some for pleasure others for pleasure and business combined.

The Odd Fellows of this borough have sent for new reversible badges, which they propose to wear at the great gathering of Odd Fellows at Lewisburg on the 26th of this month. The badge is a fine one and will attract attention.

Fine roe shad are selling here at forty cents, Bucks and Jacks from 15 to 25, eggs 10, butter 20, potatoes 25.

Frank Kern the laundryman and Milt Kern the barber, have turned their attention to farming, and you can hear them crying out "whoa gee, git up," and we suppose some words are said that are not commonly found in Sunday school books. Success to the boys.

Dr. W. P. Ard, the well known and successful physician of Woodward was in town the other day and inspected the new drug store of C. H. Morris. The Dr. was well pleased with it and the proprietor took pains in showing him around through the store.

Dr. Steans, of Mifflinburg, Dr. Wolf, of Millmont, and Dr. Frank of Millheim, performed a successful operation in the removal of a tumor from the person of Henry Brown, of Hublersburg on last Thursday forenoon at the residence of Mrs. Henny of this place. The patient is doing well at this writing.

Many people of the town fed the birds on Wednesday during the great snow storm. The snow was thirty-one inches deep.

There are yet a few cases of measles in the boro.

Harry Bibighaus, the hardware salesman got caught in the snow storm. He was five hours coming from Rebersburg to Millheim. He left his horse and wagon at the Musser house and took the train for Philadelphia; the horse and wagon were sent to Mifflinburg on Saturday.

Persons who are subject to attacks o bilious colic can almost invariably tell by their feelings, when to expect an attack. If Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken as soon as these symptoms appear, they can ward off the disease. Such persons should always keep the Remedy at hand, ready for immediate use when needed. Two or three doses of it at the right time will save them much suffering. For sale by J. D. Murray.

—The popular Russet shoe will be in greater favor than ever this year. We have them in all styles, shapes, and shades, at prices to correspond.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

OUR STATE SOLDIERS.

A Year's Data Concerning Pennsylvania's Citizen Soldiers.

Adjutant General Greenland's annual report for the year 1893 shows that there are 790,451 men enrolled in the State subject to military duty. The aggregate strength of the division composing the Natiohal Guard of the state on December 31, 1893, was 6,621, a gain of 201 over the previous year. In the First brigade there are 203 commsssioned officers and 2,551 enlisted men; in the Second brigade 236 commissioned officers and 2,934 enlisted men, and in the Third brigade, 207 commissioned officers and 2,437 enlisted men.

Company F, Eighteenth regiment was mustered out during the year and four companies organized—Divisions A and B, First naval battalion; Division A, Second naval battalion and Company F, Eighteenth regiment. There were no changes in the regimental organizations, cavalry and artillery companies. General Greenland says the Spring inspections showed evidence of marked improvement in nearly every case. He commends the brigade insbectors for the thorough manner in which their labors were performed.

The Adjutant General recommends that hereafter brigade and regimental encampments be located so as to promote the comfort and health of the troops in the way of an abundance of good pure water and ample and convenient drill ground. He says the inspections at the regimental encampments last year show that the uniforms of the troops in the great majorlty of companies are in good condition, though caps, blouses and trousers show the effects of long use. In a few cases captains paraded men whose guns were out of order and whose knapsacks were not properly packed. This, he says, is inexcusable, as defective guns can be repaired at the State arsenal, and a little attention on the part of the company officers would preclude the possibility of their men presenting an unsoldierly appearance through the careless adjustment of their equipments.

The cost of the regimental encampment for the year was as follows: Pay of troops, $136,207.96; subsistence, $12,563.32; transportation, $13,690.75; quartermaster's department, $2,657.33; horse hire, $8,314.06—total, $178,403.42. Number present at inspection, 8,432; average attendance in camp, 9.81; average cost per month, $21.16.

During the year the Guard was supplied with new great coats, haversacks, canteens, rubber blankets, woolen blankets, shoes, knives, forks, spoons, meat-ration pans and tin cuds —everything with the exception of a new knapsack or blanket. The division contained 7,656 marksmen at the close of the year, an increase of 1,149 over the previous year, and 1,157 sharpshooters, an increase of 431 over 1892. Of the organization of the naval battalion the Adjutant General says this branch of the Guard has "brought to our force a class of young men who have heretofore remained outside the Guard and their attention to drill and discipline and love of the service has brought forth the praise and commendation of their superior officers, and fully justified the policy of organizing this force."

General Greenland says the three batteries have been furnished with new guns and harness. He proposes to organize the bicycle attachment and the engineer corps shortly and attach them to the division headquarters. More progress has been made, he says, last year in the erection of armories than for many years. He regrets that the limited appropriations will not permit his acceptance of the large number of applications to raise new companies.

CAN YOU AFFORD

To buy your clothing before you are thoroughly posted on styles and prices. We invite the inspection of the most critical. All our goods are the very latest production of the leading manufacturers, and our prices the lowest.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
Clothing, Bellefonte, Pa.

IN a week after this we will be able to furnish our readers with more reading matter, legal advertising having required considerable space in the past few weeks.

SOME folks will associate with unclean characters, which is their high prerogative.

FOR killing fish with dynamite, three citizens of Du Bois were fined $100 each; the fish they got cost about $10 per pound.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new Spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

MINERS TO STRIKE

NO COAL TO BE MINED AFTER APRIL 21ST.

The Most Stupendous Strike to be Inaugurated in the History of Our Country.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the National Miners' Convention at Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday.

"That after 12 o'clock noon Saturday, April 21, 1894, no coal shall be mined in any State or Territory where the organization has control, until authorized by the national officers or Executive Board."

The resolution was supplemented by another authorizing the National Executive Committee to declare a similar suspension of work at any time during the year, if the strike does not secure the desired end. This strike will probably be the most stupendous this country has ever seen. It is claimed over 200,000 men will cease work, and double that number in associated industries will be affected. The organization controls all the labor engaged in mining bituminous coal in the United States, and covers the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

President McBride appointed a committee to report a scale of wages upon which the organization will stand in the fight which it is expected the strike of April 21 will inaugurate. It is almost certain that there will be an increase over the price of one year ago, when 70 cents per ton for straight pick mining in the Hocking Valley was made the basis, with the established differentials for all the different mining regions and methods of mining. The basis will probably be 75 cents for the next year.

There is no doubt of the action that will be taken by the miners of the Clearfield and Beech Creek regions on on the 21st, the date on which the order for a general suspension goes into effect. On and after that date these two regions, which send out over 100,000 tons of coal a week, and in which between 7,000 and 8,000 miners find employment, will be idle from one end to the other.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

The medical colleges, says the Record, turn out doctors at the rate of 6000 per year. The growth of population is about 3 per cent. per annum, against 8 per cent. increase in the number of doctors. As the public health remains unimpaired, it is evident that the medical department of professional business is overdone. There are too many lawyers and doctors, as all the lawyers and doctors are ready to admit.

These remarks of the Record are true so far as our county is concerned. We might have one-third the doctors turn to the plow and the balance would be able to handle all the sickness. If one half our lawyers went to pounding stones or sawing wood, they would not be missed at the Centre county bar. The same can be safely applied to the newspaper business—one third of the present number might drop out and there would still be plenty left.

If a man is a good cook he need not starve, for good cooks in hotels draw salaries that run from $1800 to $2100 a year, and there is one hotel in Philadelphia which pays its chef no less than $7000 a year. But that salary, of course, is exceptionally generous, and there are few chefs so lucky as the one who draws it. In private families the wages are not so high. A good man cook in a Philadelphia private family is paid about $15 a week.

In New York the men cooks in private families are better paid than in Philadelphia, and some of them receive $2000, $3000 and $4000 a year in the houses of millionaires.

THE judgeship fight is all confined to the Republican side thus far, Furst and Love being in the race, making it interesting on that side. On our side of the house only Bower is a candidate with none to oppose—this being a Republican district makes the prize look like sour grapes to Democratic lawyers. Perhaps if the race on the Republican side is worked up to the explosive point other Democratic foxes may stop to look at the grapes and think they are sweet and within reach after all. We shall see later on.

THOSE few Democratic senators who are aiding to prevent the early passage of the tariff bill, should receive the condemnation of their constituents and be asked to resign. They were elected on a tariff reform pledge hence their course is treason to their party.

WHILE the Republicans are wrangling over the judgship, let the Democrats act wisely and take the plum.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

COBURN.

News of the Week from the Town and Vicinity.

Guern Kerstetter and wife of Altoona, are at the present visiting at the home of the lady's parents, A. R. Alexanders.

Miss Aggie Bartholomew, of Nittany, after a siege of sickness at that place came home to recuperate.

On Monday the household goods of Willis Bollinger and Mr. Confer were taken from the station to Millheim; where they intend to settle down for the time being; they had been living in Altoona the last few years but on account of the scarcity of work at that place they concluded to return to their former homes again.

S. S. Wilson and B. F. Allen are reported on the sick list.

Luther Guisewite made a business trip to the county seat on Monday.

Andrew Wilson has moved his personal effects to Little Sugar valley where he has found employment on a lumber job.

R. F. Vonada and two little daughters of Altoona, are here on a short visit to friends.

The heavy fall of snow last Wednesday broke down the roof of David Fiedler's barn; there were about six tons of hay in at the time.

P. H. Stover has built a new walk along his premises and about the hotel property. Let others do likewise, where needed.

J. A. Bowersox has his Bottling works running in full blast and continues to manufacture high grade and delicious drinks to quench the thirst of the people who wish to have the drink "that invigorates but does not intoxicate."

Efforts will be made to reorganize the Sunday school in the Evangelical church on Sunday. We hope they may succeed, as no church can prosper as it should without a well organized Sunday school.

Trout fishing stories are slow in coming in. The snow and the swollen condition of the streams occasioned by the melting of the snow having kept the majority of the anglers at home, T. B. Everett and J. H. Fryer, however were out on Monday, but their catch was comparatively small.

The trailing arbutus is in bloom and its fragrant flowers are eagerly sought for by all lovers of the beautiful in nature.

Our assessor W. H. Ertel is at present making his tour through the township in an official capacity.

Mr. Peter Reiter is very much elated over the advent of a little stranger at their house. He says: "Now con ich oh mollich un bubly shuckla.

The time for cleaning house and whitewashing fences has come and all the poor hen-pecked husbands are making arrangements to go fishing.

On Friday afternoon the Rebersburg Gun Club composed of C. C. Loose, J. Willis Weber, S. L. Strohecker, Geo. M. Musser, and Ephriam Erhart, came to this place to shoot a return match at clay pigeons with our club, our club having beaten them in a match at Rebersburg a few weeks ago, after shooting twenty-five times each the score stood as follows:

COBURN.

Wm. J. Harter,	Broke 23,	Missed 2
G. R. Stover,	" 15	" 10
A. M. Harter,	" 24	" 1
T. B. Everett,	" 23	" 2
John Hoffa, Jr.,	" 23	" 2
Total,	108	17

REBERSBURG.

W. J. Weber,	Broke 18,	Missed 7
S. L. Strohecker,	" 21	" 4
C. C. Loose,	" 16	" 9
Eph. Erhart,	" 14	" 11
Geo. M. Musser,	" 19	" 7
Total,	87	38

It will be seen that the home club beat their competitors by twenty-one out of a possible 125. There is much interest manifested in these matches and others will be arranged for in the near future.

My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a very severe attack of rheumatism. We could get nothing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. To our great surprise she began to improve after the first application, and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, of C. J. Knutson & Co., Kensington, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

ECKLEY COXE, of Luzerne, is spoken of as a Democratic candidate for governor. He is the right man, and a strong candidate he would be. A man of pure character, identified with important interests, broad views, and public spirited, Mr. Coxe would make it troublesome for any Republican to win. The anthracite coal region would go overwhelmingly for Coxe.

—Everything in the shoe line can be had at Mingles, Bellefonte. Large stock, ahd all panic prices, too.

Atrocities by German Soldiers.

A thrill of horror has been sent thro Germany by the reports of the Cameroon atrocities. The whole nation is profoundly shocked over the news of the outrages perpetrated on the inoffensive natives by Chancellor Leist and his men.

The details of the brutalities, described by Special Councillor Rose, convey the idea that Leist, Assessor Wehlan and the German army were half crazed by heat and liquor when they tortured the natives. The evidence against the officials is perfectly clear.

Wehlan himself related what a "splendid" experience the soldiers had in scalping hostile natives. Some of the prisoners were skinned alive. In many cases the soldiers made incisions at the neck, and then, holding the loose skin with their teeth, pulled the scalps clean off. Engineer Gebhardt, of the colonial steamship Nachtigal, says that Chancellor Leist often brot native women from the prison in the middle of the night, made them dance before him, and kept several in his house until morning.

Spring Buds of all Sorts.

Farmers were busy plowing since Tuesday.

Ira Mitchell has opened a law office in Kreider's block.

Post-master Fortney will likely keep his law office open as heretofore.

Read M'Calmont's new ad., it will pay you, as they keep the most complete implement and seed store in central Penn'a and are thoroughly reliable in every respect.

A. Sternberg, of Bellefonte, has received a subordinate position in the Philadelphia custom house. He deserved it.

Our merchants have cleaned stores for the reception of new goods.

Landlord Ruhl is running the Old Fort hotel in a creditable manner, and runs a hack to and from the trains.

Had two fine, warm afternoons this week, Monday and Tuesday.

Every body reads the REPORTER, hence it's the best advertising medium—it reaches all classes.

The REPORTER is one of the few papers that did not regale its readers with the Pollard-Breckinridge smut.

Sam Slack reports grain and grass looking fine in the Potter's Mills section.

This forenoon started in cloudy with chances for rain.

Spring Notes.

New spring hats and dresses are very much in evidence.

It is rumored that the birds are preparing a complimentary concert for the kind hearted persons who furnished them with food during the snow storm of last week.

The active black-bird has his eye on the gardens, with a thought of the seeds.

The cinch of the coal dealer has been broken.

Arbutus and violets spread their sweetness on the air.

The ice dealers are smiling at the prospect of the good times coming.

Begrimed faces and hands tell of the moving of stoves and fitting of pipes.

The stoves in the store-rooms are being slighted and open-air sessions are held by the every-evening social clubs.

Breck and Mad.

The jury after being out one hour allowed Madeline Pollard $15,000 from Breckinridge for breach of promise.

Breckinridge has applied for a new trial which judge Bradley is not likely to grant.

Breckinridge appeared in the house on Monday, the first time since the trial began; the handshaking was not plentiful and of a dry nature; he remained in his seat about an hour and then went out.

It is said he don't have the means to give Madeline the amount of the verdict, and she had sued for $50,000.

Breckinridge will again run for congress in his district and he declares he can be elected.

A large number of Washington ladies have petitioned congress to expel Breckinridge from the house.

Miss Pollard is ill from the strain of the trial; she was offered $300 per week to lecture, but refused; she thinks of writing a novel.

Coxey Still a'Goiag.

Coxey and his tramps were well received at Cumberland, Md., and treated to oyster soup and other good grub. Here he hired a couple of canal boats and put his army on to go by canal as freight, 90 miles to Hagerstown, paying 52 cents per ton.

There are several other branch armies, from different sections, on the march, to join Coxey near Washington.

THE NEWS.

J. H. Sullivan, an upholsterer, was overcome by smoke during a fire in Boston, and died soon after.——Charles Wisdom, colored, was hanged at St. Louis, for the murder April 24, 1892, of Edward A. Drexler, whose cigar store Wisdom entered to rob, prepared to kill the proprietor, who slept there.——The schooner Jennie M. Carter drifted ashore at Newburyport without a soul aboard. Her crew of six are believed to have perished.——The funeral of Mary Medany Grant, widow of the late Orville L. Grant, brother of General U. S. Grant, took place from her late residence in East Orange, N. J.——Edward Hurlburt, of Utica, N. Y., has been indicted for taking money from a widow for investment while he was insolvent.——The General Council of United Mine Workers in Alabama, has ordered a general strike.——Henry Heffner, a Sioux City Merchant, has secured a verdict for $7,000 damages against the National Bank of Sioux City.——B. F. Edmonson, of Brooks county, Georgia, killed his nephew, Yates Edmondson, because the latter assaulted his wife.——David Dudley Field died of pneumonia in New York. He was eighty-nine years of age.

A conference of the committees on the proposition for the federation of the various Presbyterian churches in this country was held in Philadelphia.——The immense plant of the American Glucose Company, in Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.——"General" Kelly's Commonweal Army captured a Union Pacific freight train near Ogden, Utah, the crew of the train having been instructed by the road superintendent to make no resistance, so that the gang could get out of the territory.——The lockout in the Chicago building trades proved a failure, as the principal contractors and builders refused to follow the decision of the Central Building League, and, as a consequence, but a few hundred men were thrown out of work.——Mobs of strikers continued to attack the men at work in the coke regions. Hungarian women drove off the workmen at Lemont.——The schooner Susan H. Ritchie was driven ashore at Point Pleasant, N. J., but the crew were all saved by means of the breeches-buoy.——Mr. Wickham Taylor was found dead in the bathroom of his residence in Norfolk, Va.

A fire occurred in the Young Ladies' Seminary, on Brighton Heights, N. Y. The young ladies rushed from their rooms and started down stairs when the alarm was given. Dr. Cook, the principal, reassured them, and they returned for more clothing. The fire was confined to the upper part of the main building.——Henry Winnell, who is alleged to have been brutally tortured and burned by masked robbers, died in Sharon, Pa., from the effects of his injuries. At the coroner's inquest one witness swore that Winnell, on his deathbed, certified that Nellie Morrill, his housekeeper, was responsible for the deed.——At a meeting of the board of directors of the Erie Canal Traction Company, held in New York, Capt. S. S. Hayes was elected president and Charleton T. Lewis secretary and treasurer. This company will construct, maintain and operate an electric towing system upon the canals of the state, and is subsidiary to the Cataract General Electric Company, which controls all of the electricity generated at Niagara Falls outside of the counties of Niagara and Erie.——The suit of James W. Fox against Frank O. W. Matheison, of the Sugar Trust, to recover $250,000 for commissions in conducting negotiations in regard to the formation of the trust, was begun before Judge Dykman and a jury in the Supreme Court in White Plains.——Mrs. Sallie E. Fulk died at Shepherdstown, W. Va.——Hemariah Presbyterian Church, of Staunton, Va., was destroyed by fire.——Robert Dinkle, who lived near Jennings Gap, Va., dropped dead.

Express Messenger Harmon defeated a gang of train robbers near Pond Creek, Oklahoma Territory, killing one and wounding others.——James H. Hudson, aged fifty-four, a prominent English capitalist, owning large mining property in Mexico, was fatally hurt in Denver while bicycle riding, by colliding with a hack. He leaves a family in England.——The Glamorgan Works, the largest manufacturing iron works in Lynchburg, Va., was burned. Loss one hundred thousand dollars; insurance on building, machinery and stock, sixty-five thousand dollars. The machinery and unfinished work is worth seventy-five thousand dollars. Three hundred men are thrown out of work.——John Snyder, of Clearfield, Pa., seventy years old, was burned to a crisp while sleeping on a lounge, a lamp falling from the windowsill above him and setting fire to his clothing. Snyder's wife was so badly burnt in trying to put out the fire that she will die.——The silk mill owned by 'Squire Hendervelt, at Midland Park, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire. The building was no doubt fired by tramps, as the structure was used by tramps to sleep in.——While workmen were rebuilding the shed of Cressman's coal yard at Bath, Pa., the structure was blown down by the high wind which prevailed. A number of men were caught under the falling timbers, and Peter F. Snyder, the contractor who had charge of the work was instantly killed.

At Cameron, O., Bernhard Martin fatally shot John Bolen, whom he caught leaving his mother-in-law's barn after disfiguring her horses by cutting off their tails.——The extensive paper mills of Alex. Balfour & Sons, at Port Richmond, Pa., will soon be running night and day.——The big woolen mill at Baltz & Brothers, on Mill Creek, a short distance from Ardmore, Montgomery county, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $35,000; partly covered by insurance.——A team of Irish cricketers will soon come to America.——The severe weather in Iowa has damaged the grain and fruit crops.——Sarah Juk, an aged widow, was found dead in her room, at Kokomo, Ind. She had been dead five days.——The daughter of T. Buckish, a Bohemian of Cresco, Iowa, was buried alive.——A convict doing time in the Anamosa penitentiary, in Iowa, says he is Col. Heath, who commanded Heath's division at Gettysburg.——J. H. Ferguson shot and seriously wounded Jack Glover in a fight in a saloon at Newport News, Va.——George E. Root, chancellor of a Knights of Pythias Lodge, in Kansas City, Mo., was shot and seriously wounded by H. W. Keeling, a member of the same lodge, just outside the lodgeroom.

M. Krantz, who was the French commissioner at the World's Fair, Chicago, is to be decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor for services which he rendered upon that occasion.

8 FIREMEN KILLED.

Roof of a Milwaukee Theater Fell in With Them.

DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

Precipitated Eighty Feet in a Seething Furnace-Five of the Unfortunates Miraculously Rescued, but Some of them in a Dying Condition.

At 4.20 o'clock Monday morning flames were seen breaking from the rear of the Davidson Theatre and Hotel, at Milwaukee, Wis., a structure valued at $300,000.

An alarm was promptly responded to, but not until the roof was a sheet of fire. Immediately on the arrival of the firemen, ladders were run up and the men rushed up on the roof, six stories from the ground. In doing so Allie Reese, one of the men, slipped and fell to the ground, being killed by the fall.

All the men from Engine-house No. 4 were directed to the rear portion of the roof, right over the stage, where the fire was the worst. These firemen and others took their stations and begun work, when without warning the roof under them gave way, precipitating nine of the men 80 feet below into the fire on the large stage of the theatre, all of whom were either killed by the fall or burned or suffocated to death.

The large building was used as a theatre on the ground floor and the rear, while the portion above the ground floor was utilized by the Hotel Davidson, with an annex extending to the north, which was not damaged by the flames. The hotel portion was well filled with guests, but they all were warned in time and made their escape without injury, though a panic prevailed, many of them escaping in hastily-made toilets, or scarcely any at all, to the Schlity Hotel, nearly opposite.

The fire originated apparently on the stage under the roof. The stage was a very large one. In height it was about 80 feet from the floor to the roof, and the fire had made great progress in the oily scenery and was a perfect oven of flames when discovered. The Liliputians, with an immense amount of scenery, were filling a two-week engagement in "A Trip to Mars" in the house, and has drawn great houses.

The stationary scenery, which was large, and that of the Liliputians, gave the flames advantage and the things went like tinder. It was about 5 o'clock, when the firemen were pouring great streams into the flames, that the roof fell in. The members of the Insurance Fire Patrol were covering up the seats the parquette of the theatre, when suddenly a light appeared through the roof above. They ran back just in time to escape the falling roof, as portions of it dropped in the parquette.

The scene to those who beheld it will not be soon forgotten, as they saw the struggling firemen and debris fall into the raging flames on the stage, which grew more furious as the opening in the roof gave more scope to their fury. At the same time the agonizing cries of the firemen could be heard for a short space of time and then died away as their vitality was overcome. There seemed no escape for the men who fell on the stage. They fell into a blazing pit, and were in turn covered by the debris of the roof.

The entire interior of the magnificent theatre soon became a furnace of flames. Just how many fell with the roof is not known, though John Yoe, a pipeman of No. 4, says he thinks there must have been 20 who went down. Of the number some were rescued, but nine are known to be dead. Assistant Chief Dever says:

"The members of Companies 3, 4, 5, and 14 were on the roof where the main portion of the fire was raging. Without warning the roof went in. Third Assistant Chief Janssen went down. I managed to catch hold of a fire-escape just as the roof went from under my feet, and held on. Most of the men were fighting the fire from the roof when it fell."

The loss to Rosenfield Bros., proprietors of the Liliputians and of Miner's Theatre, New York, will be large.

Treasurer Rodriguez, of the Davidson, says that the loss to the Liliputians Company, all told, cannot fall below $50,000. Manager Brown, as he stood watching the elegant playhouse go up in smoke, said: "The original cost of the entire structure and contents to John and Alexander Davidson was between $350,000 and $400,000. The chief loss is, of course, on the interior, and will probably be half the cost of the structure, or about $200,000. I have no doubt it will be rebuilt, but it will take a year to do it."

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Of the eight injured in the bridge disaster at Radford, Vt., six have died and the others are not likely to recover.

The Whiteside block, at Alexandria, Indiana, was demolished by an explosion of natural gas. Two charred bodies taken from the ruins could not be identified.

Typhoid fever is epidemic at Mont Clair, N. J., and two milk dairies in the vicinity, to which cases have been traced, have been quarantined by the health authorities.

Joseph Kollas, his wife and three children were killed in Pitsburg by an explosion which wrecked Kollas's home. It is not known whether the explosion was that of a partly empty can of nitro-glycerine or of a dynamite cap.

Mr. Wm. Raymond and her three children were drowned in the Battahatchie river, near Cherokee, Miss. They were seated in a buggy and were crossing the river on a ferry-boat, when the horse became frightened and jumped into the river.

The dead bodies of Michael McLaughlin, aged 50 years, and of an unknown man, the latter burned to a crisp, were found in a lime kiln on West Fifty-fifth street, N. Y. It is thought the men went into the building when drunk and were overcome by gas.

The barks Josephine and Julia Rollins arrived at Baltimore from Rio de Janeiro, and were sent to quarantine. During the voyage there were two deaths on each vessel from yellow fever. At present there is no sickness among the crews.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

96th Day.—The proceedings in the Senate, from the opening to the closing of the session, were full of interest. The first in point of time was the swearing in of Mr. Walsh as a senator from Georgia, to serve out the term of the late Senator Colquitt. Two resolutions, intended to facilitate debate on the tariff bill, were introduced, one by Senator Mills, providing for an amendment to the rules so as to permit of the previous question, and the other by Senator Allen, providing for the taking of the final vote on the bill on June 7th, allowing three days for debate under the five-minute rule. Both went over without action. The chief interest of the day centered in Senator Hill's speech. The speech was mainly directed against the income tax.

97th Day.—In the Senate the snarl in which it adjourned late Monday evening was straightened out by an amicable settlement between Senators Harris and Aldrich. It was agreed between them that for the balance of this week the Senate should meet at noon, and the Tariff bill should be taken up at one o'clock and discussed until five o'clock without dilatory tactics, while Mr. Harris withdrew his request for the reading of the bill in full.

98th Day.—From one o'clock until five the Tariff bill was under discussion, and Senators Hale, of Maine, and Peffer, of Kansas spoke against it. The time of the Senate from twelve to one and from five to six (when it went into executive session) was taken up in a consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill.

99th Day.—Senator Peffer occupied the entire time of the Senate during the afternoon and from one o'clock to five continued without a sign of fatigue to criticise the Wilson bill and the McKinley bill indiscriminately and to sound the praises of a substitute bill which he proposes to offer. In the Populistic tariff bill everything which the farmer uses is to be free, or practically so, while the support of the government would rest entirely on the shoulders of the urban population.

100th Day.—The Urgent Deficiency bill was considered in the morning hour in the Senate without any action being taken upon it. At one o'clock the Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Peffer finished his speech, begun a week ago. He was followed by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who for nearly four hours discussed the subject.

HOUSE.

96th Day.—The House was occupied with District of Columbia affairs, but little in the way of actual business was transacted. Most of the time was spent in wrangling over two bills, one to extend the time allowed the Metropolitan Street Railroad to change its motive power, and the other to allow bookmakers to operate at the spring and fall meeting of the Washington Jockey Club. Both, however, met with such opposition that they were withdrawn.

97th Day.—The House devoted the entire day to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The attempt to insert in the bill an amendment designed to prevent the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from manufacturing postage stamps under the contract recently awarded to it by the Postoffice Department was defeated on a point of order.

98th Day.—Mr. Reed held the House at bay for an hour and a-half on a motion to discharge the warrant issued to the sergeant-at-arms during the fight over the contested election cases to arrest absentees. The Republicans refused to vote, and the Democrats, being unable to muster a quorum, yielded to an adjournment.

99th Day.—In the House, Speaker Crisp, Mr. Catchings and Mr. Outhwaite, comprising the Democratic end of the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution embodying a new rule designed to fine members $10 for refusing to vote, was prepared and presented when the House met. The Democrats were unable to muster a quorum to act on the new rule, and, finding themselves unable to proceed, a resolution was offered to revoke leaves of absence and compel the attendance of absentees.

100th Day.—The House was only in session an hour. Finding themselves without a quorum to act upon the new anti-filibustering rule, an adjournment was taken in order to give the Democrats an opportunity to go into caucus.

FATAL PREMATURE BLAST.

Three Men Killed and a Number Injured by Flying Rocks.

Twenty tons of rock and dirt hurled into the air by a premature blast of powder at Brinton, Pa., buried and killed three men, severely injured four others, and bruised and cut ten. The dead are all Austrian laborers.

The accident happened in the face of a hill close by the new Westinghouse Works at Brinton. The contractors, Gwinner & Co., of Alleghany, were blasting the earth and rock there for filling in the foundations of the new buildings.

Owen Dugan, the injured foreman, was in charge of a gang of sixty laborers, working on the hillside. He had charge of the blasting. A charge of powder, with a little dynamite, had been put in the first thing, when the men began work. The blasts were always set off by battery. The one would not explode, and Dungan began "drilling in" to put in a fresh quantity of powder on top. Whilst he and his three men were working at this, the charge went off. Ten feet below the gang was working, and the explosion buried them under the tons of rock and earth loosened by the charge.

The Austrians were panic-stricken and could do nothing. The Americans about the works came hurrying up, and immediately directed operations. Digging under Foreman Malone was begun, and in an hour three dead men had been taken out. The injured were hurt by the force of the explosion in their faces. Foreman Malone had all the debris turned over, seeking for other dead, but none were discovered.

BULLET-PROOF COAT TEST.

The German Government Anxious to Clothe Its Army in Qualified Armor.

Experts in military affairs throughout Europe are discussing the recent experiments made with the bullet-proof coat invented by Herr Dowe, the Mannheim tailor. There seems to be no longer any doubt that Dowe's invention is a valuable one. The Russian Ambassador, Count Von Schouvaloff, at the Russian Embassy on Sunday last fired two shots at the tailor while the latter was encased in his bullet-proof coat, and as Dowe sustained absolutely no injury the Russian Ambassador pronounced himself satisfied with the experiment.

Representatives of several foreign governments have been making strong efforts to obtain Herr Dowe's secret, but it is said that these efforts have failed. It is said that 3,000,000 marks have been offered to Herr Dowe by the German Government for his invention; or as an alternative 100 years guarantee of the monopoly of supplying the German Government.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, is mentioned as the next commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

APRIL BLIZZARD.

Vessels Wrecked and Lives Lost on the Jersey Coast.

HIGHEST TIDES IN YEARS.

Havoc at the Seaside Resorts-Snow Eighteen Inches Deep-Death-blow to the Peach Crop in Maryland and Delaware-Many Railroads Blocked.

The April blizzard which swept through New England, and raged along the Jersey coast and through New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware did incalculable damage. Two schooners were wrecked near Long Branch, but the tremendous seas rendered the life-saving crews almost powerless, and nearly every man on board both vessels perished. At Atlantic City, Long Branch, Cape May, and other resorts on the Jersey coast, the tide was the highest known in many years, and the terrible breakers did great damage. The meadows back of Atlantic City were flooded and railroad travel interfered with. At Seabright, three thousand feet of the New Jersey Southern Railroad track was washed out. A large hotel and a church were nearly undermined by the waves. Off Long Island, several small sailing vessels were wrecked. At some points along the coast the sea made great cuts in the beach.

Through New York and Pennsylvania the snowfall in some places was from a foot to eighteen inches deep. The snow was so wet and heavy that its weight crushed in the roofs of barns and stables and broke down telegraph and telephone wires and hundreds of fruit and shade trees. A number of accidents occurred on electric railway lines by the wires breaking and causing serious injury to men and horses. Despatches from points in the Maryland and Delaware peach belt state that what little was left of fruit blossoms from the frost of two weeks ago were completely killed by the snow and sleet that froze to the branches of the trees.

THE WHOLE CREW PERISH.

The furious gales and high tides left their mark all along the Jersey cast.

In the height of the storm the three-masted schooner Albert W. Smith was driven ashore at a point midway between Sea Girt and Manasquan. In less than half an hour after the vessel struck, she was pounded into kindling wood by the seas which broke over her. What was left, a portion of the dull, was carried up about a-quarter of a mile south of the life-saving station.

Eight men, it is said, composed the crew of the Albert W. Smith, not one of whom has been seen since their boat was wrecked, and it is unlikely that any man of that crew has survived to tell the tale of his experiences in the awful gale.

All along the beach was scattered the wreckage of the ill-fated craft, and her battered hull was rolled and splintered with every billow that broke over it. The beach for a hundred yards was foam-crusted, and the surf as far as an eye could see was a mountain rising and falling with a fearful roar.

Captain Longstreet, who has been at Squan Station for twenty-one years, said that this storm was about as severe a one as came within his recollection on the Jersey coast. Others, he said, had been as furious, but had not lasted so long.

EIGHT ON THIS ONE LOST.

Directly opposite the Highland Beach Station, the three-masted schooner Kate Markee came ashore, at the outer bar, a distance of a quarter of a mile from the shore. She has gone to pieces, having eight of a crew on board. It was at first reported that the entire crew were lost, but latter reports show that two of the men were saved. Owing to the vessel being so far away from the shore, the life-saving crews from Life-saving Stations Nos. 1 and 3 were unable to shoot their lines to it, and as a high sea was running, it was impossible to render assistance.

At Long Branch the tower of the Oceanic Fire Company, which contained a large fire bell, was blown down, and fell crashing into the street.

CABLE SPARKS.

By the burning of the old Britannia Hotel, building at Frankfort, Germany, seven people were killed by jumping from windows.

Sir George Baden-Powell, British Bering sea commissioner, says he thinks the new regulations will not assist in preserving seal life.

A committee of Panama Canal Company shareholders was appointed to establish a new company for the purpose of completing the canal.

Yellow fever is increasing on board the Portuguese warship Mindello. Admiral Da Gama and other Brazilian insurgents are on board the ship.

The King of Denmark has invited the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Germany to meet at Copenhagen upon the occasion of the silver wedding of the Crown Prince of Denmark in July next.

The accident to the steamship Ems happened during a gale on March 24. The steamship Rappahannock offered help, but, owing to the hurricane then prevailing, the offer could not be accepted.

Ambassador Bayard, in an interview in regard to the Behring sea question, said that both governments were apparently acting in good faith to secure legislation in execution of the award, and there was some hope that it would be accomplished within ten days.

The German Colonial Society urge the government to negotiate with England and America for the immediate revision of the Samoan treaty and to form an agreement respecting the settlement of property questions on all the groups of islands in the Pacific.

At the convention of Parnellites at Dublin, John Redmond spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the attitude of Lord Rosebery toward home rule. The members of the House of Commons were instructed to use every effort to secure an early dissolution of Parliament.

The council of the Russian Empire regards the conclusion of the Russo-German commercial treaty as a fresh pledge of European peace.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

A number of people at Wilkes-Barre believe that they are heirs to a fortune of $80,000,000 in land in New York City, which was the property of an ancestor.

The Republican and Democratic members of Reading's Sewer Committee are still fighting over the appointment of a city engineer, and all sewer work has been stopped.

The gang of boy burglars captured at Reading had a complete system of accounts, showing what they stole and money received for their plunder.

John Wolf and August Bombay were fatally injured at the number 4 shaft in Nanticoke. The men were working in a breast and had prepared to fire a shot. After lighting the squib they ran to a place of safety, but the shot did not go off and both returned to examine it. Reaching the place they found that the squib had ignited quite a body of gas, and fearing it would spread throughout the mine and perhaps kill a number of men, they bravely took off their coats and fought it back. As they were doing so the charge exploded and both were hurled with great force against the rib. When taken out they were found to be fatally injured. Wolf's eyes are blown out.

A fire at the prospect Park Schoolhouse, Chester, destroyed about $2,000 worth of property. It originated in the joists of the first floor, and luckily the pupils had been given a half holiday owing to the storm. The fire was discovered by Janitor Richenburg and was extinguished by a bucket brigade. The loss is covered by insurance.

John Gantz, colored, aged 22, and unmarried, a brakeman on one of the shifting engines at Coleman & Brocks' Lebanon furnaces, was fatally injured while coupling cars. He died two hours later.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association charges the electric road with violating the law and threatening more destruction on the battlefield. Argument for an injunction will be heard next month.

Berks county treasurer was authorized to take action to borrow money to meet county's debts.

Berks countyturnpike men decided to make bicyclists pay toll.

Schuylkill county's three auditors were decided to be holding an unconstitutional office.

Allen T. Frederick was appointed postmaster at Allentown.

W. O. Lewis, a Philadelphia commercial traveler, drank carbolic acid at Scranton, but will recover.

Ex-Attorney Frank D. Murphy was arrested at Reading for forging indorsement of a postal note.

One hundred thousand dollars' worth of Scranton property is endangered by huge cracks in the earth.

A true bill has been found against John Saunders for killing a child at Midvale.

Bellevue citizens are excited over the rumored discovery of gold near that place.

Three men who used dynamite to kill fish in Anderson Creek, Clearfield county were each fined $100 for the offense.

Frank S. Gallagher, of Elkinstown, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train while walking on the track, receiving injuries from which he soon died on board the cars while being taken to Salunga. He was 40 years of age.

Edward Swope, a young Plumstead Township farmer, sustained a fractured skull by being thrown violentry to the floor in his barn in trying to remove a belt from a circular saw while in motion.

Putrid sore throat is affecting stock in the vicinity of Wrightstown. James T. Keiser lost one horse by death and has two more suffering with the disease.

The Connellsville coke strikers failed to rally for an attack on several works which resumed operations and the strike is virtually over.

Eight prisoners escaped from Westmoreland County jail after disabling the turnkey and his assistant. Four of the fugitives were caught and put in chains.

The report of Adjutant General Greenland shows that there are 790,451 men in the State subject to military duty. The aggregate strength of the division composing the National Guard is 8612, a gain of 201 over the previous year.

The body of Foreman Thomas Picton was taken from the Gaylord mine, where thirteen men were crushed to death nearly two months ago. The finding of Picton's body accounts for all the entombed men.

Supervisor John Doyle, of Foster Township, Schuylkill County, was held in $1,000 bail at Pottsville to answer in court the charge of fraudulent disposal of the funds of the township.

Frank McGill, of Shamokin, was found dead in bed in a Pottsville hotel, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

Commanders of the First, Second and Third Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania review the work of the year in an entertaining way.

L. Shulsky, a peddler, was robbed and beaten into insensibility at Lancaster by two unknown footpads.

Union Veterans and Grand Army men of Reading celebrated the twenty-ninth anniversary of the surrender of General Lee.

The Carlisle Presbytery met at Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. R. Foster, of Mechanicsburg, was elected moderator.

A snow storm of unusual severity for April prevailed throughout the State the fall being reported at from three to twelve inches.

Councilman P. F. Snyder was crushed to death at Bath by a heavy trestle beam.

The Frothingham Arcade at Scranton was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $80,000.

Charles and Jacob Scheibly were arrested at Pittsburg charged with robbing Annie Holman, a nurse, of $800.

FOUR MEN FATALLY BURNED.

White Hot Metal Was Scattered Among Steel Workers at Pomeroy.

A hydraulic plunger on a converter at the Middleport steel plant, Pomeroy, Ohio, broke precipitating 8,600 pounds of white hot metal among sixty workmen from a distance of fifteen feet. Ten were burned, four fatally.

The hot metal scattered for fifty feet in all directions. The clothes were burned from all within reach. All the fatally injured are single men, except Cozens, who has a large family.

BERING SEA.

President Cleveland Issues a Proclamation of Warning.

President Cleveland issued a Bering Sea proclamation warning persons against violating the recent seal fisheries act of Congress. The proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas an act of Congress entitled 'An act to give effect to the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 2, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur seals," was approved April 6, 1894, and reads as follows. [Here the act, which has been heretofore published is quoted in full.]

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said act speedily to be proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed, and I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of said act will be arrested and punished as therein provided, and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited."

Copies of the President's proclamation relative to the seal fisheries were sent to the naval commanders of the seal patrol, to collectors at Pacific ports and to other officers who may be able to give them publicity.

The proclamation does not differ in principle from that published last year, although it recites the provisions of the act of Congress and the findings of the arbitration instead of the modus vivendi.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

James Gordon Bennett, with characteristic liberality, has offered three prizes, each £1,000, for the Nice regretta, of 1895.

The Countess Wachtmeister has arrived from India, en route for San Francisco, to attend the annual convention of the Theosophists.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has practically recovered from his recent indisposition, and has been seen enjoying a carriage ride out of Boston several times recently.

The Khedive of Egypt is enjoying a picnic in the desert accompanied by fifty members of his body guard. The party travels by moonlight, resting during the day.

Capt. Chas. King is in collaboration with Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Dr. Sutherland, of Boston, for several years dramatic critic on one of the papers of that city, and with Mrs. Sheridan Fry, an actress before she married, on a play which is to be brought out at New Year's. It is adapted from an unpublished story of Captain King's and will contain five female and seven male parts.

Geo. T. Angell, a well-known Boston man, thus describes the descent of the grip upon him, from which he is now recovering: "On January 6, out of a perfectly clear sky of unusual good health, suddenly came upon me without warning, like a black cyclone the grip, and in a few hours, bereft of reason, attacked by pneumonia in both lungs, under the care of two physicians, who thought my case almost hopeless, I lay panting and struggling for breath and life."

Lawyer Levi R. Pierson, of Hudson, Mich. has had erected a monument for himself in his cemetery lot. It bears the following inscription: "Fellow-Pilgrim: Help in trouble, if you get it, comes from nature, humanity, knowledge, here on this earth, nowhere else; think of it. L. R. Pierson, attorney at law. No charges." On the reverse of the stone is the following: "Levi R. Pierson, Harriet A., his wife. They lived and died happy and knew just as much about the future as any human being."

SAMOANS GROW WEARY.

Do Not Like the Tripartite Government—Natives Won't Disarm.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung published a letter from Samoa declaring that the natives are well aware that most of the foreign residents are equally with themselves dissatisfied with the triparite government, and wish to be annexed to one of the Australian colonies.

The English, German and American men-of-war that were ordered to the Islands had not arrived. Business was at a standstill. The only ray of hope was the news that the land commission had been extended for a year.

The writer says that the natives will not allow themselves to be disarmed, and as soon as Chief Justice Ide attempts to enforce his order sanguinary fighting will result.

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Out of $15,506,168 Claimed Only $240,661 Was Allowed.

The record of the Chilean Claims Commission, which just expired by limitation, shows a fair degree of achievement in the month's work, but it is not comforting in any sense to the claimants on either side.

Citizens of the United States presented forty-two claims against Chile. Twenty-four of these were passed upon by the commission, leaving eighteen unacted upon. These twenty-four claims aggregated $15,506,168, and but six of them were allowed even in small part, for the total of the judgments rendered was only $240,661.

The largest single award was $155,272, made in the Dubois case, in which the full claim was $2,461,155. The largest claim was the Landreau claim of $5,000,000, but this was dismissed altogether, and is therefore barred for all time.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

An Engine Plunges Over an Embankment.—Only One Man Will Recover.

On the floor of Staples & Covell's logging mill, three miles east of New Era, Mich., lie seven charred and scalded bodies, the result of a terrible accident. The logging crew were returning from White River and when within sight of camp the engine struck a fallen tree and was knocked over a sixteen-foot embankment, carrying nine men down with it.

Seven of them are dead, one was seriously injured and the other only slightly hurt. The names of the dead are: Engineer Adolph Shelander, Fireman Gust. Anderson, Foreman Frank Shippy, Martin Lynch, Charles Wolfe, and Lorcen and Allen Critchett.

Fred Choker will die from his injuries and Henry Laarn was slightly scalded.

LOVE'S LINK.

A sad procession sought the church at noon of day,
A weeping girl along the winding summer way
Followed the slow-borne bier where mute her lover lay.

Adown that flowered path there came a bridal band,
The radiant wife stepped proudly, strong of heart, and grand
With all the solemn joy of Love's still wonderland.

White-garmented, like day dawned clear with cloudless skies!
Dark-robed, like night o'ercast that sees no stars arise!
They met, they paused, they look into each other's eyes.

And then, for swift and sweet is love's converging tide,
Behold, the fair young wife wept as she turned aside—
The hopeless girl who wept smiled on the new-made bride.

—[Agnes Lee, in Donahoe's Magazine

AS A CONSEQUENCE.

MARY A. SAWYER.

Deacon Albany sat at the tea-table. It was a warm night, the east wind that had tempered the day's heat having died away, and his coat, worn because of the presence of a guest, made him uncomfortable. His eye was stern, and his voice almost irritable, as he addressed his niece who sat at the head of the table.

"Then you and Sarah won't neither of you go?" he asked.

"No, uncle we are going to a party. I told you this morning."

"We positively cannot go to prayer meeting with you to-night, Deacon Albany," said Sarah Cooke. "I might be spared, but who could or would have a party without Meg?"

The deacon groaned aloud. He pushed aside his cup of tea, and leaning an elbow on the table, looked with a hard, strong glance at his niece, who, young, pretty, and becomingly attired in a freshly-ironed pink calico, sat quietly pouring the tea.

"You young things will be sorry some day," he said. "Wait till the alarming hand of death gits its clutch on you, an' you'll repent an' cry out an' smite yourselves in fear an' trembling, but it'll be too late then to git in. You'll find the door shut, an' shut tight. It ain't held open forever an' forever, whilst folks is dancin', an' dispisin' the way o' salvation. It'll be shut you'll find."

He waxed warm, as he spoke, and his voice had a high, shrill note in it, which brought additional color into his niece's cheeks. She wished he would not go on like that, she said to herself, impatiently. Why couldn't he let them alone? What harm was there in a little party, a little gathering of friends, that he should go on so?

Sarah Cooke stirred her tea and looked at him calmly. "Is there much difference in death-beds, Deacon Albany?" she asked presently.

Meg stared at her, and the deacon glared at her. "Do I hear ye aright?" he said sharply, "do you, the daughter of professin' Christians, sit there and ask me if there is any difference ,twixt the death-bed of a Christian an' the death-bed of an unconverted sinner!"

"I don't believe there is much difference," said Sarah. "People who are sick enough to die are too sick to have any fear of anything."

"You don't know what you are talkin' about," replied the deacon. "You haven't never seen folks die, an' you don't know. But I have seen folks die, a plenty of 'em, an' I tell you there ain't no more heart-rendin' sight than to see an unconverted sinner writhing an' tossing about, all in an agony of fear, groanin' an' cryin' aloud, an' knowin' in his heart that he has put it off too long, that a life-time of remorse is his sure portion in the next world. Oh, it is terrible, terrible! And here you be, you two young things, putting it off, an' dancing and feasting, 'stead o' going to prayer-meetin' an' findin' out the way o' salvation."

Sarah listened quietly. She had often attended the weekly prayer-meeting, where she had heard words of similar import fall from the deacon's lips. Meg, also, was familiar with them. Ordinarily they seemed to her simply a part of the table-conversation, to which she need make no reply. To-night, they roused in her a spirit of defiance.

"I don't believe there's much difference," she said.

"What's that, hey?"

Meg's voice faltered little but she went on boldly. "I'd guess if it was you and me, Uncle Simon, I'd die just as quiet as you would. I ain't a mite afraid of making a great fuss when I die.

Deacon Albany rose and pushed his chair against the wall. The flush of anger faded from his face, his voice was less hard. "I have been a righteous man, "he said," and I expect to die the death of the righteous. Death has no terror for the righteous man. It is but the last sleep, there is no fear, no clinging to life, no remorse. Such will be my death-bed, but for you, my child, I am sore afraid."

He went away out of the room. His boots creaked, and he walked on tip-toe, as if the grim, shadowing presence were waiting upon the threshold. The two young women were silent for a few moments after his departure. There had been a quiver in his voice which touched them. Meg was the first to speak. "I suppose I ought to go to prayer-meeting more," she said. "I suppose I ought to go to-night."

Sarah made no reply. She crumbled a bit of bread into fine fragments, whilst Meg, in whose ears still lingered the words "my child," watched her absently.

Suddenly Sarah spoke. "Don't you want me to make you a few day's visit?" she asked.

Meg's eyes shone, as she answered eagerly: "Don't I? Will you really? Will you?"

Sarah mimicked her earnest voice. "Will I? Well," with a laugh, "after inviting myself, I think I will.

A week later, the deacon, Sarah and Meg were again seated at the table. Meg had removed the first course, and had brought on a steamed blueberry pudding with a sauce.

The sight of it moved the deacon to an almost jocose recital of a blueberrying adventure of his boyhood. He kept a sharp eye upon his niece's movements, however. "Don't be scared of gittin' on too much sauce," he admonished. "Pudding without sauce is like life without religion. Put it on plentiful, put it on plentiful, niece Margaret. You can't have too much of either in this life," falling, almost unconsciously, into his wonted serious phraseology, "pudding sauce nor religion neither."

His manner was grave, his voice so earnest that Sarah stifled the laugh which rose to her lips. Here was a good man, she said to herself, a really good man; what mattered it if he made a strange mixture of pudding and religion?

It was the deacon's favorite pudding. He had partaken very freely of roast lamb and green peas and mealy new potatoes. So freely, indeed, that Sarah, watching him, felt a sudden fear lest the pudding would go a-begging. But the deacon's capacity proved equal to his desire. A second and a third helping were given him, and he ate with increasing satisfaction.

An amiable and benevolent smile spread itself over his face, and he pushed back his chair and rested his head against the wall. He was a fast eater, and Meg and Sarah had not yet finished their dessert. He looked affectionately and with an air of pride at his niece.

"That is as good a pudding as I ever tasted, Margaret," he said, presently, "I'll eat a bit for my supper."

"I am glad you like it, uncle."

"It is so good," said Sarah, "that I could eat another helping, if I had not this dreadful, lurking fear of all canned fruit."

"Canned fruit," said the deacon, "you won't get much canned fruit on my table, Miss Sarah. We string our own apples and raise our own fruit for preserving and there's always green things a plenty in the garden. I don't hold to buying things you can raise on your own soil."

"But when blueberries will not be ripe for a month, and lamb isn't good without green peas, and your garden peas are too old to cook, why, then, Deacon Albany, canned goods must be used."

"Well, yes, I suppose they must, but I didn't know those were canned peas."

"Canned peas and canned blueberries," said Sarah, "are both so convenient that it is a pity people are always getting poisoned by eating them."

The deacon shifted his position, with an uneasy motion of the head. He remembered how freely he had eaten. He began to question the wisdom of yielding to the natural appetite. He foresaw a wretched afternoon,

"Now, I don't mind, you know," continued Sarah, placidly toying with a spoon. "I shall never eat very freely of canned fruits, since there is always the risk, but I am not nervous about them, as mamma and papa are. Papa won't touch them, you know."

The deacon rose up hastily and left the room. A vision of a long illness rose sharply before him. He groaned aloud when he reached the wood yard. "She said her father—and he a doctor—wouldn't touch them, And I—I ate like a starving beggar."

He came in from the fields an hour earlier than usual that afternoon. He said the sun was very hot and the men could finish without him, yet he drew his large cane-seated rocking-chair beside the stove, and sat down in it.

"Are you cold, uncle?" asked Meg.

"I guess I ain't feeling just right in my stomach, Marg'ret."

Meg was all attention instantly.

"Shall I make you a bowl of ginger tea? The water is boiling."

The deacon assented eagerly. He watched its preparation and drank it with avidity, though it was so hot it brought tears to his eyes.

"You have taken a chill," said Meg. "You must go to bed as soon as supper is over."

To this the deacon submitted without a murmur. Perhaps he had taken cold, there had been a stiffish breeze, he remembered. He drew the blankets more closely about him, and felt a certain consolation in a distinct shiver: there he had worked without his vest, despite the east wind, he acknowledged gratefully. It was a chill, he would be well to-morrow.

About seven o'clock his niece came to his bedside. "I don't believe you'll need anything more before eleven o'clock," she said, "we'll be back by that time. I'll tell James to sit on the back porch. You can call him if you need anything."

The deacon felt himself dismissed to solitude and slumber. He pulled himself together with an effort. "Where are you two girls gadding to, to-night?" he asked.

"It is the night of the Fisher's little party," gently. "You will go to sleep directly and we'll be at home by eleven, at the latest." She bent over him and kissed him. "Why, you are quite feverish," she said. "I must make you some lemonade before I go. What a chill you must have taken."

Again the deacon felt a convincing shiver. He lifted his head and looked at his niece. "If you bought that new dress," he said, his thrifty soul asserting itself, "you can go; but you mustn't go off walking after it's over, An' you an' Sary'd better go to prayer meetin' next time an' learn how to die.

His head fell back instantly. He groaned more loudly than before. His last word had sent a sudden, gruesome apprehension to his heart.

"Why, what is it, Uncle? A pain?" The deacon waved his hand impatiently. "Go away," he said, in a husky voice, "go to your dancing an' your singing, an' your mirth-making. Go, Margaret, an' leave a helpless old man alone to die."

"I will not go if you are sick, of course, uncle; but I think it is only——"

"I am a very sick man," he interrupted, in a hollow whisper, "an' I'm growing sicker every minute."

"I'll send James for the doctor, uncle, shall I?"

The deacon moved restlessly. He put his hand to his forehead and took it away again, hastily. It was hot and dry. It startled him. Tears sprang to his eyes.

"I'm a dreadful sick man," he moaned; "I'm on my dying bed, Marg'ret."

Margaret smoothed back his tumbled hair.

"Oh, no," she said, "the doctor'll cure you. I'll go out and send for him now."

"Tell James to hurry; tell him I'm——"

His lips refused to utter the dreadful word. He gasped and looked with mute entreaty at his neice.

Meg's calmness reassured him somewhat, but her parting word again set his heart fluttering.

"Oh, the doctor won't let you die," she said, leaving the room.

She returned presently, bearing a bowl of thorougwort tea. Sarah followed, a spoon and napkin in her hand. She came up and looked at the deacon with a close attention which greatly enhanced his alarm. She placed her fingers on his pulse and counted the hurried throbs. "I'm studying with father," she explained. "I mean to be a doctor, you know, Deacon Albany."

The deacon made a feeble motion with his lips. Sarah stooped to listen. "Save me, Sairy," he whispered, "do'nt let me—die."

"I will do what I can, Deacon Albany, but life and death are in the Lord's hands."

The deacon groaned aloud. Her gravity confirmed his fears, her words sent an icy chill to his heart. How often he had used them, when, standing by a sick-bed, he had striven with the impenitent sinner. "Life and death," he had said, "and you poor sinful creature, you've got death to face now. The Lord has summoned ye in the midst of your sins, and ye can't get away from death."

His eyes filled with sudden smarting tears. He felt a sudden, fierce pity for the dying sinners. He wished he had been more gentle with them. He turned upon his pillow and lay with his face to the wall. He could not bear the sight of the fresh young faces.

Meg stole quietly from the room. Sarah heard her putting more wood in the stove. But the deacon heard nothing. From his troubled heart rose the troubled cry: "I ain't ready yet, Lord. Oh, Lord, let me live! let me live!"

In a short time Meg returned. "I thought I'd have some hot water ready," she said. "The doctor may want it. He seems feverish, don't you think?"

"They always do in such cases," returned Sarah, oracularly. "It is inevitable.

Low as was her voice the deacon caught the words. Again he uttered a deep groan. Both Sarah and Meg stooped over him. "What is it?" they asked. "Where is the pain?"

More loudly still the deacon groaned. He could not speak. His mind was occupied with those fateful words—"in such cases." She knew it then! She, the daughter of a doctor, almost a doctor herself, she knew the symptoms of poisoning.

Groan after groan escaped from between his set lips; he extended his limbs and lay in an almost rigid position. He closed his eyes and breathed heavily in the intervals between the groans.

Meg stood beside him and smoothed his hair, passing her cool hand over his damp forehead from time to time. Her nearness, the sense of sympathy it imparted, gave him comfort, but it did not ease the load upon his heart. He moved his head restlessly, fixing his heavy eyes upon Sarah, who stood at the foot of the bed.

"Father, 'll be here directly," she said, reassuringly.

"He can't help me, no one can help me!" he cried out, suddenly. "I'm dying—dying—dying!"

"Oh, no, Deacon Albany," replied Sarah, "you will not face death this time. It is merely—"

The deacon stretched out his hand protestingly. "You mean well, Sairey," he said, in a voice that was high and shrill with excitement, "but you don't know. You're young, an' you don't know."

"I know you are not sick enough to die."

"Don't tempt me, Sairey," he moaned, "it is death that has come for me. I can feel it. I can feel his clay touch. Oh Lord, oh Lord!"

Meg stooped and kissed his forehead. "I hear wheels," she said. "The doctor will cure you, dear uncle."

She went out of the room, returning in a moment or two. Her face was grave, and the deacon, tossing restlessly, noticed it immediately. "Where is he? Why don't he come in? Tell him to hurry. "Tell him—tell him—"

His voice failed suddenly, and he fell back upon the pillow. Meg hastened to soothe him. "He was away," she said, "but James left word. He'll be here soon."

The deacon opened his eyes and fixed them upon his niece. With an effort he spoke, trying vainly to steady his quivering voice. "He'll be too late," he said. "He can't help me now. I'm going, Marg'ret, I'm going fast. Death—"

He broke off abruptly. He shut his eyes and turned his head to the wall. Meg, leaning over him, heard him murmur, "Oh, Lord, I never thought I'd go like this. Oh, Lord, let me live!"

Meg stole away from the bed, making an imperative motion to Sarah. Both left the room, and after a hurried conference in the kitchen, Meg returned to her uncle's bedside.

He was still groaning and tossing restlessly from side to side. Meg bent over him. She touched her lips to his forehead. "Do you feel much pain, dear uncle?" she asked.

"Oh yes, yes! Oh yes, yes! Oh, I'm going fast, Marg'ret, I'm a—"

Again before the dread word he faltered, and Meg, seeing it, stooped and a third time kissed him. "You will be well to-morrow," she said. "Sarah says so, and she is almost a doctor."

The deacon caught at this faint ray of hope with pitiful eagerness. "Doe she say so? What does she say! Why don't she do something for me! Tell her—"

Sarah's voice interrupted him. There was a cheery ring to it which invigorated him. She came up and stood beside him, looking at him with a smile. "I thought I'd make a mustard plaster for your chest, Deacon Albany, but I don't find anything in the pantry but the canned peas and blueberries I brought from home yesterday, so I—why, what is the matter?"

There was a twinkle in her eye and a laugh in her voice, but the deacon noticed them not. He sat up, waving his hand toward the door. "Go!" he cried. "Go downstairs, both of you."

"Why, uncle!"

"Go!" he repeated. "I—I ain't sick no longer. I'm well. I'm a well man, thank God! Leave me." His voice trembled with his emotion, but a second later it took a softer tone. "Go," he said; "leave me. Let me thank my Lord for His tender mercy and His loving kindness. Go, my dears."

Sarah and Meg went slowly down the stairs. Neither spoke. Both had heard something in his voice which kept them silent. They sat down upon the porch step and waited, still in silence.

The stars came out faintly, and presently a faint rim of gold betokened the rising of the moon. And still they sat in silence. But after a long time as it seemed to them, they heard the deacon's slow footsteps coming down the stairs. He passed through the hall and into the kitchen, and soon they saw him crossing the wood yard to the barn, whose big doors were still wide open to the warm, fragrant evening air. Sarah found voice then. "I might have put an end to it sooner," she said, regretfully, her eyes following his slow movements, "but I thought father would surely come, and——"

"Sarah Cooke, do you mean——"

"Yes," interrupted Sarah, "I've rather a turn for experiments, and I've heard a great deal about the power of imagniation, and—and—well, I confess, Meg, I really wanted to note the effect of fright upon your uncle."

"I think it was cruel!" blazed Meg. I call it downright cruel! And if that is the way doctors—"

"Doctors must make experiments. And," coaxingly, "you know, I want to be famous; I want to cure all the silly, nervous women of our day. Even your uncle would subscribe to experiment with his nerves for the sake of making hundreds of homes happier homes."

Meg put her hand on hers. She touched it lovingly. "Forgive me," she said, "but next time, dear, practice your enthusiasm on me. Spare my poor uncle, I beseech you."

* * * * *

The deacon's prayer was short that night. His careful avoidance of many of his customary well-rounded phrases struck both his listeners forcibly. Both heard in his voice a tone they had never before heard. Both knew its meaning, and tears filled their eyes at his closing appeal: "Help Thou me, O Lord, to smooth the pillow of the dying sinner. Help Thou me to help him."—[Yankee Blade.

A River at the Bottom of His Well.

While digging a well on the farm of John Walters, near Hartline, Douglas county, Wash., the workmen at a depth of seventy-six feet detected a hollow, answering sound to the blows of the pick. Tapping the side of the wall, they broke into a cavern, with a good-sized stream of water flowing along its bed. They entered the space for ten or twelve feet, but declined to explore the subterranean hall any further. The stream was easily diverted into the well, and Mr. Walters will have an inexhaustible supply of pure running water. The course of the stream was not parallel with the ravine in which the well was being sunk, but crossed it at almost right angles.—[Morning Oregonian.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Can Cure Anything--A Sad Case--Time and Money--Gumple's Good Advice, Etc., Etc.

CAN CURE ANYTHING.

The Old Physician—To the best of my knowledge it's necessary to give up all hope of that patient.

Surguns—Why don't you call in Dr. Freshlytes? He'd be able to do something.

The Old Physician—Ah! He is a famous practitioner?

Surguns—No, but he's just graduated from a medical college.

A SAD CASE.

The rain it raineth every day,
And I'm by faith so crossed,
It starts when home is far away
And my umbrella lost.
—[New York Herald.

TIME AND MONEY.

The counterfeiter was in the pen for ten.

"What are you doing here?" asked a visitor.

"Passing time."

"Ah, what for?"

"Passing money," and the visitor passed on.

GUMPLE'S GOOD ADVICE.

Ragged Richard (insinuatingly)—Say, mister, have yer got enny suggestions ter make ter a feller w'at ain't able ter raise er dime ter get shaved with?

Gumple (passing on)—Yes; raise whiskers.—[Buffalo Courier.

AT THE MUSEUM.

Agent—What has become of the India-rubber man?

Manager—Oh, I bounced him.

HANDICAPPED.

Hills—Do you believe in marrying for money?

Hulls—Yes, but the trouble is that all the girls I know take a similar view.

NOT INTERESTED.

Prof. Graylocks—You do not appear to be much interested in the study of Prehistoric Man.

Miss Goldenhair—Mercy, no! He's dead.—[Puck.

SAFE.

"And do you ever invite your poor relations to visit you?"

"Oh, yes, indeed! You see, they are all too poor to get here."—[Truth.

UNSETTLED.

His coffee wasn't settled,
But he didn't fret and stew;
He dared not, for his board bill was
In that condition, too.
—[Plain Dealer.

GETTING INTO SOCIETY.

"Did he get into society very much?"

"About $5,000, report has it.—[Detroit Tribune.

HARD ON BILKER.

McFingle—Bilker swears that he owes me a grudge for something.

McFangle—Don't you care, old man. He'll never pay it.—[Truth.

REAL ESTATE NOTE.

Visitor—How does the land lie out this way?

Native—It ain't the land that lies, it's the land agents.—[Spare Moments.

NO KICKER.

Hard Character (appealingly)—Boss, can't you give me a lift?

Wiggins—I would, cheerfully, only I don't want to spoil the toes of my boots.—[Truth.

WHAT SHE WOULD DO.

Edith—My fiance is such a nice young man. The longer I know him, the better I like him!

Mamie—Indeed! I think I'll have to accept him the next time he proposes.—[Truth.

DISCOURAGEMENT.

Poet—Will you take a work of mine about Spring?

Editor—If there's a compensating balance to the work.

Poet—What kind of a balance?

Editor—A bank balance of about $49 to pay for its publication at advertising rates.—[Harper's Weekly.

SARCASTIC.

He—I cannot take "No" for an answer.

She—Well, then, No, *Sir*.

UNCERTAINTY.

In deep thought he wandered along the shore of the lonely isle.

The sun had set.

Anon his gaze wandered over the dimpling ocean, deep in whose bosom reposed the ship and all her crew, save him.

His lips were moving.

"Yes," he muttered, "it is still the question of the hour."

Retracing his footsteps to his rude hut, he looked again at the clock, upon whose face only the minute hand remained.—[Detroit Tribune.

FROM THE MODERN GIRL'S VIEWPOINT.

Miss Mannish—None of the girls will have anything to do with that Miss Dainty.

Miss Jockerclub—No wonder. She's so effeminate.—[Chicago Record.

SAFE AND MODEST.

"No," said Willie Wibbles, "I'm not a bit afwaid of a bicycle."

"You are quite brave," said the young woman.

"Oh, not necessarily," rejoined Willie, modestly. "You see, I nevah wide one."—[Washington Star.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE IT.

Nedders—What's a bon mot?

Slowitz—Something you always think of after it's too late to say it.—[Chicago Record.

A DIVISION OF LABOR.

Old Soak—I've got a terrible load on my mind.

Cynicus—Giving your stomach a rest, eh?—[Truth.

A SOCIAL TRIUMPH.

Mrs. Gossippe—I hear you attracted much notice on your appearance in the social world abroad.

Mrs. Numoney—I should say so. I wore on an average from $20,000 to $35,000 of diamonds every ball I went to.—[Chicago Record.

AS IT PROBABLY WILL BE.

The Heiress (returned from abroad)—My husband is a nobleman.

Her Friend—Hush, dear girl! It won't make a bit of difference with those who are your true friends.—[Chicago Record.

NEVER IN TRADE.

Elder Sister (1994)—Horrors! Don't invite those Upton girls. Their great-grandfather made his money in trade.

Younger Sister—Didn't ours?

Elder Sister—Mercy, no! Our great-grandfather was a highly respected city official. He held an office for ten years at $5,000 a year and then died, worth $5,000,000.—[Puck.

A FATAL ERROR.

Borrowes—Nellie, hand me my umbrella, will you? It has commenced to rain.

Mrs. B.—I lent your umbrella to Mr. Sweetfern last night.

Borrowes—What did you do that for? Didn't you know it was his?—[Spare Moments.

OUT OF THE QUESTION.

"Then you don't hate me, Laura, dear?"

"No, George, I like you well enough, but it would be ridiculous for me to marry you. You are the first man that has proposed to me!"—[Chicago Tribune.

WHAT SHE KEEPS.

Miss Tweed—That Mrs. Chirp is horrid; I don't believe she can keep anything.

"Oh, yes; she keeps telling everything she hears."—[Inter-Ocean.

MISTRUST.

"Jones and Bones don't trust each other at all.

"You don't say?"

"Why, after shaking hands with each other, each one counts his fingers, to make sure that none are missing.—[Hallo.

TIMBUCTOO.

Interesting Facts About a Famous African City.

The famous city of Timbuctoo occupies a position of the highest commercial importance on the great northwestern bend of the Niger in Africa. It stands only a few feet above the level of the river, and at a distance of about six miles from its principal branch. It is triangular in shape, from two and a half to three miles in circumference, and at present without walls, though in former times it covered a much greater area and was defended by walls. It is laid out mostly in straight, but partly in winding streets, of hard sand and gravel, and having a sort of gutter in the middle.

There are three chief squares, about a thousand clay houses—some low and unseemly and others rising to two stories and exhibiting architectural adornment—and about two hundred huts of matting. In the north of the city is the mosque of Sankore, an edifice of great grandeur and which imparts an imposing character to the whole district in which it stands. The other chief buildings are the "Great Mosque," an immense edifice of stately appearance, and a few smaller ones. The climate is not considered very healthy.

Timbuctoo is not a manufacturing town, almost the whole life of the city being based upon foreign commerce. There are three great highways for this commerce—down the river from the southwest, and by two roads from the north, from Morocco and from Ghadames respectively. Of this commerce, gold, which arrives here chiefly in the form of rings, is the staple; and the amount which the city exports is set down at about $100,000 yearly. Salt and the kola-nut, which is used in the place of coffee, are also largely imported and re-exported, as are also tobacco and dates. Rice and corn are brought from Sansanding. English manufactures consisting of red cloth, sashes, looking-glasses, cutlery and calico arrive from the north and northwest. The fixed population of the town is only about 13,000, but during the trading season—which lasts from November to January, when the numerous caravans come from Morocco and Ghadames to meet the merchants who descend from the Upper Niger—this number is increased by from 5,000 to 10,000.

Pined for Companionship.

A romantic story comes to us from the good town of Sidney. It says that an elderly widower called upon a friend there recently, and, in the course of the conversation, confided to him that he was very lonely. His children had grown up and gone, and he felt the need of companionship. The friend was equal to the emergency. He told the disconsolate widower of an excellent lady, a widow, his wife's sister, who would be just the person of all to cheer up his home and make life really worth living. He ended by writing an invitation to his sister-in-law to come and visit at his home, and sent his friend to Waterville with it. They drove back together, and on the way entered into a marriage engagement. The wedding is expected soon.—[Augusta (Me.) Journal.

SHERIFF'S SALES!

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21st, 1894.

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following real estate:

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 110 January Term 1894. Sci Fasir Mortgage Anna T. Francine, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Albert P. Francine, deceased, vs. John T. Fowler. Description of Mortgaged Premises.

All those two tracts or parcels of land situate in the township of Taylor, in the County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, the one thereof, being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of William B. Addleman survey, on the line of Richard Downing, thence by Addleman—now or formerly Lyon, Shorb & Co., and Ridgway and Budd—at the corner of Isaac Webb, north fifty degrees east two hundred and thirteen perches, thence by Isaac Webb—now or formerly Ridgway & Budd—south fifty degrees east three hundred and twenty perches, thence south fifty degrees west two hundred and thirteen perches to the Richard Downing, thence by the Richard Downing—now or formerly John T. Fowler—north fifty degrees west three hundred and twenty perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and one hundred and twenty-three perches, and known as the "Abner Webb" tract, and being the same premises which W. M. Loyn et. al., by deed dated the 25th day of May, 1877, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., in and for the said county of Centre, in Deed Book "M," No. 2, page 437, etc., granted and conveyed to John T. Fowler; thereon erected a large two story dwelling, large bank barn, wagon sheds, corn cribs, slaughter house, pig pens, blacksmith shop, large poultry house, tool house, carpenter shop, one extra barn for young cattle and sheep, four large hay sheds, and other outbuildings.

ALSO

The other thereof being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at hickory and corner of the Samuel Downing tract of land, thence by said tract of land south fifty degrees east four hundred and fifty perches to a white oak, thence north fifty degrees east one hundred and sixty-three perches to a walnut, thence north fifty degrees west four hundred and fifty perches to a pine, thence south fifty degrees west one hundred and sixty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-seven acres and seventy-four perches, and known as the "Richard Downing" tract, and being the same premises which George H. Shoenberger and wife, and John H. Shoenberger and wife, by deed dated the 27th day of June, 1873, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, in Deed Book "I," No. 2, page 308, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said John T. Fowler; thereon erected one large two story dwelling house, one pump house, one large bank barn three large hay sheds, corn cribs and other outbuildings.

ALSO

No. 1. All that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine tree, thence north forty-six and one half (46 1-2) degrees west one hundred and eighty (180) perches to a post on plank road, thence along said plank road south fifty-five (55) degrees west one hundred and sixty-seven (167) perches to a post, thence along lands of John T. Fowler south forty-nine degrees (49) degrees east one hundred and seventy-six (176) perches to a post, thence north fifty-two (52) degrees east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and seventy-three [173] acres and one hundred and twenty-three perches and allowance. Excepting and reserving out of said tract however lots numbers two (2), three [3], four (4), five [5], one hundred an forty (140) and one hundred and forty-one (141) in Buddville and also excepting and reserving the grounds and right of way conveyed to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad company.

ALSO.

No. 2. All that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post in plank road a corner of Samuel Hoovers land, thence by Samuel Hoovers land and plank road north thirty-seven and one half degrees east ninety-eight perches to post, thence north forty-eight and one-half degrees east seventy-five perches to post, thence by land in the name of Samel Irvin south forty-eight deg ees east one hundred and thirty-four perches to stones, thence south thirty-eight degrees east seventy-one perches to stones, thence by land of Samuel Hoover south fifty-two degrees west one hundred and sixty-six perches to a pine, thence by land of John T. Fowler, north forty-six and one-half degrees west one hundred and eighty perches to post the place of beginning. Containing two hundred acres and fifty-nine perches and allowance, more or less, excepting and reserving out of said tract lots number thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, fifty-six, fifty-seven, eighty-nine, ninety and ninety-one in Buddville. And also excepting and reserving the grounds and right of way conveyed to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad company.

ALSO.

No. 3. Also all that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a sugar tree on line of lands lately owned by J. S. Fink, deceased, thence south fifty seven degrees, east one hundred and two perches to post, thence by lands of Samuel Hoover north thirty three degrees east one hundred and fifteen perches to pine, thence south fifty-seven degrees east eight perches to post, thence north 33 degrees east one hundred and fifteen perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of John Beckwith north fifty-seven degrees west one hundred and ten perches to a post, thence south thirty-three degrees west two hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning, containing about one hundred and forty-one acres and seven perches be the same more or less.

ALSO.

No. 4. All that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Penna bounded and described as follows: Beginning on line of lands of J. S. Fink, deceased, forty-five perches distant (on a bearing of south fifty-seven degrees east) from the sugar tree named as the starting point of tract No. 4, thence south eighty-two degrees west twenty-five and five tenth perches to a post, thence nine degrees east five and eight tenth perches to post, thence south fifty-seven and one-half degrees east twenty-two perches to black oak, thence south forty one and one-half degrees east sixteen and three-tenth perches to a chestnut, thence south thirty-two and one-half degrees, east thirteen and six tenth perches to a pine stump, thence north twenty-eight degrees east thirty-one perches to a post thence north fifty-seven degrees, west thirty two perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and eighty perches be the same more or less. Reserving ten acres and one hundred and thirth-five perches out of the last two described tracts heretofore sold to J. T. F. Beckwith.

ALSO.

No. 5. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine stump on public road, leading from plank road to intersecting mountain road corner of lands of John T. Fowler and heirs of Denis Reese, thence along lands of said heirs of Denis Reese south fifty-four and one-half degrees west twenty-five perches to post, thence along same south 39¼ degrees east 81 2-10 perches to post, thence along same and public road aforesaid south 56 degrees east 74 perches to post, thence along land of Ridgway and Budd south 54 degrees west 63 7-10 perches to post, thence north 52 degrees, west 65 perches to post thence south 48 degrees west one hundred and seventy five perches to post, thence along land of M. C. Walk north 21 deg. west 56 3-10 perches to post corner of land of Stewart & Lyon, thence along said land of Stewart & Lyon north 17 degrees west 17 perches to a post, thence north 32 1-2 degrees west 84 perches to post, thence along same north 33 ¼ deg w 84 per to post, thence along land of George Walk, Ridgway & Budd north 51 3-4 degrees east 83 perches to a post, thence by same north 14½ deg east 31 per to post thence by same north 89 1 2 degrees east 104 perches to post, thence by same north 18 1-2 degrees, east 29 perches to post on public road aforesaid, corner of lands of John T. Fowler, thence south 51 degrees east 10 5-10 perches to a black oak, thence along same south 41¼ degrees east 16 3-10 perches to a chestnut, thence along same south 32¾ degrees east 13 6-10 perches to a pine stump, the place of beginning, containing 215 acres and 125 perches and allowance more or less.

ALSO.

No. 6. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of lands of John T. Fowler and M. C. Walk, thence along lands of said M. C. Walk north 21 degrees west 58 3-10 perches to post, thence north 48 degrees east 175 perches to post, thence along same south 52 degrees east 65 perches to post, thence along lands of Ridgway & Budd and John T. Fowler south 54 degrees west 109 perches to post the place of beginning, containing 74 acres and allowance more or less.

ALSO.

No. 7. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post cor at public road and on line of land of John T. Fowler. Thence by land of said John T. Fowler south 53 degrees west 37 and 3-10 perches to stone corner; Thence north 46¼ degrees west 105 perches to a post; Thence by land of Stewart and Lyon north 53 degrees east 32 and 5-10 perches to a post at said public road. Thence by land of M. C. Walk south 48 degrees east 67 5-10 perches to a post. Thence south 50¼ degress east 38 and 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 22 acres and 46 perches. Less six acres sold to A. R. Price.

ALSO

No. 8. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in Taylor township Centre county. Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine tree, thence by a survey in the name of Wm. Wilson north 64 degrees east 334 perches to post: Thence by a survey in the name of Jno. McCammond south 26 degrees east 194¾ perches to stones. Thence south 64 degrees west 334 perches to a post: Thence by a survey in the name of Jos. Welch north 26 degrees west 194¾ perches to pine the place of beginning: Containing 350 acres. The above described tract being surveyed in the name of John Lamb.

ALSO

No. 9 All that certain tract or piece of land situated in Taylor township in said county of Centre bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post thence south 66¾ east 133 rods to a post. Thence N. 41° E. 102 rods to a bush, thence N. 40° W. 100 rods to stones, thence 57 W. 150 rods to the place of beginning, containing 90 acres, 63 perches, net measure, being known as lot No. 19 on the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No. 10. All that certain tract of land situated in said township of Taylor in said county of Centre bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a birch, thence north 78 east 58 perches to stones thence north 65 degrees east 28 perches to stones, thence N. 33 E. 27 perches to stones, thence N. 40 W. 124 rods to stones thence S. 57 degrees W. 100 rods to stones thence S. 40 E. 100 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 75 acres 20 perches, being lot No. 13 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No. 11. All that lot of ground situated in said township of Taylor bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones N. 33 E. 62 rods to p st thence N. 47 E. 40 rods to white oak. Thence north 40 degrees west 80 rods to stones, thence south 57° west 116 rods to stone, thence south 40° east 124 rods to the place of beginning, containing 73 acres and 13 perches, net measure being known as lot No. 17 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No. 12. All that lot of ground situated in said township of Taylor bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones thence N. 54 E. 93¾ rods to stones, thence north 40° west 120 rods to stones, 50 W. 95 rods to stones, thence S. 40° east 110 rods to the place of beginning, containing 67 acres and 76 perches and being known as lot No. 14 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No 13 All that certain tract of lands situate in Taylor township in said county of Centre bounded and described as follows, beginning at stones thence N. 52 east 100 rods to stones thence north 40 west 103½ rods to stones thence south 50 west 100 rods to stone thence south 40 east 100 rods to the place of beginning, containing 63 acres and 89 perches net measure and being known as lot No. 11 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO.

No. 14. All that certain tract of land situate in Taylor township county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a C. O., thence by land of Isaac Sharer, No. 37¾ west 60 rods to a post, thence by land of Sharer and Fleck south 34 west 80 rods to stones, thence by land of Fleck south 51¾ west 29-5 rods to a post, thence south 57½ east 3-8 rods to W. O., thence south 56 east 40.5 perches to a post, thence north 34 east 62,3 rods to C. O., containing 26 acres and 37 perches net measure, No buildings.

ALSO.

No 15. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in said Taylor township bounded and described as follows: Beginning at W. O., thence by Blowers land north 56 east 137 1 rods to post, thence by land now or late of C. Sharer south 14½ east 75.7 rods to C. O., thence by same south 63 east 48-2, thence south 47. west 102 rods to stone, thence by land of John Shivery north 57¼ west 150.7 rods to the place of beginning, containing 98 acres and 88 perches net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No. 16. All that certain tract of land located in said township of Taylor, bounded and described as follows: North 44½ east 102 rods to a post, thence south 34. west 59.5 rods to a stone, thence south 51½ west 20.5 rods to a post, thence north 57½ west 12 rods to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres 111 perches, net measure.

ALSO.

No. 17. All that certain tract of land situated in said township of Taylor, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a red oak bush, thence by land of C. Sharrer, No, 56 east 79 rods to stones by hickory, thence by same north 33 east 12 1 rods to post, thence by same south 78 east 20.5 rods to a post, thence by land of Daniel Moore, south 6, west 84.4 rods to dogwood, thence by land of C. Sharrer north 85½ west 58 rods to pitch pine, thence by same north 41 degrees, west 39 rods to the place of beginning containing 31 acres net measure.

ALSO.

No. 18 All that certain tract of land located in said township of Taylor, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a red oak bush, thence by land owned by C. Sharrer south 41 east 41 rods to a pitch pine, thence by same south 85½ east 57.2 rods to a dogwood, thence south 50¼ east 16.2 rods to a chestnut, thence by land of Isaac Sharrer, south 39 west 40 rods to a post, thence south 34 west 21.5 rods to a post thence north 63 west 49 2 rods to C. O., thence north 14¼ west 79.6 rods to a post thence north 56 east 3 7 rods to the place of beginning containing 25 acres and 97 perches net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No. 19. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situated in Liberty township, Centre county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, thence south 55 degrees, west 11.5 perches to the edge of the east bank of Marsh Creek, thence along the left bank of said Marsh Creek a south easterly and north easterly direction, following the courses and distances of said creek almost twenty-three perches to a post, thence north twenty-five degrees west fifteen and one-half perches to the place of beginning containing almost one hundred and forty-three perches more or less. No buildings.

ALSO,

No. 20. All that certain tract or piece of land located in Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence along lands of John T. Fowler south 86¾ degrees west 15 rods to a hemlock, thence along lands of Joseph Bechtol, north 87 degrees west 61 perches to stones, thence along lands of Joseph Bechtol south 27¾ west 41 perches to a hickory, thence along land of Joseph Bechtol south 67¾ west 11 perches to stones, thence along lands of Joseph Bechtol north 26 degrees west 80 perches to a post, thence along public road north 57¾ east 17 rods to a post, thence along said road south 71¼ east 30 rods to a post, thence along said road north 53¼ east 42 rods to a post, thence along said road south 30 degrees east 13 perches to a post, thence along said road south 58¼ east 18 perches to a post, thence along said road south 46¾ east 13 perches to a post, thence along said road south 87¼ east 16 rods to a post, thence along said road south 70 east 14 perches to place of beginning containing 24 acres and 70 perches, net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No 21. Also all that certain tract of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Henry Sharrer and Isaac Sharrer, on the east by lands of Clement Beckwith and Susan Woodal on the south by land of Jacob Van Pool and Isaac Moore, and on the west by lands of Henry Sharrer. Containing one hundred and thirty-six acres more or less thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, spring house, and other outbuildings. Being known as the Christ Shorer farm.

ALSO.

No. 22. All that certain tract of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence along mountain road north 27 east 59 6 to a post, thence along land of John T. Fowler south 53¼ west 54.5 rods to stones, thence along same south 39 east 26.6 rods to the place of beginning, containing 84 perches, net measure.

ALSO.

No 23 All that certain tract of land located in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by lands of John T. Fowler, north 53¼ east 101 rods to stone, thence south 39 east 26.6 rods to stone, thence along mountain road south 27¾ west 39.6 rods to stones, thence south 32 degrees west 8 rods to stone, thence south 19½ west 27.5 rods to stones, thence south 28 west 23 rods to stones thence south 35 west 4 rods to stones, thence by land of John T. Fowler north 39 west 76 6 rods to stones the place of beginning, containing 32 acres and 149 perches net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No 24 Those four lots of ground located in the village of Buddville at Hannah Furnace in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as lots No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in said village of Buddville, each being 64 feet in width, fronting on Main Avenue and extending back 166 feet to Plummer's alley

On lot No. 4 is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and stable.

ALSO.

No 25 Those two certain lots of ground situated in the village of Buddville at Hannah Furnace, in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as lots Nos. 140 and 141, each lot being 60 feet wide, fronting on Railroad street and extending back 53 feet to Thompson street on lot No. 140 there is a two-story frame dwelling house. No buildings on lot No. 141.

ALSO.

No. 26 All those four certain lots of ground situated in the village of Buddville at Hannah Furnace, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as lots Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41, each lot having 64 feet fronting on Main Avenue and extending back 166 feet to Penn alley. On lot No. 40 there is a two story frame dwelling house.

ALSO.

No. 27. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as the Ames & Shaffer tract, containing one hundred and fifty acres.

ALSO.

No. 28 All that portion of a certain tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Joseph Downing, which lies in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Blair county line, thence along the old plank road north 61 east about 40 perches, thence along same north 51 east 12 perches, thence along same north 45¼ east 10 perches, thence by same north 39¼ east 30 perches, thence along same north 51 east 27¾ perches, thence by land of William Lyon and Company in right of Samuel Downing south 46¾ east 154.5 perches to stones, thence by land of the Huntingdon Furnace Company south 53 west to the Blair county line, thence along said Blair county line north 64 1-2 west crossing the B. E. V. R. R. to an elm tree, thence by said line east to the place of beginning containing 82 acres and 23 perches.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John T. Fowler.

ALSO

All that messuage or town lot known and de-ignated as lot No. 25 in Wm. P. Fisher's third extension of Unionville borough. Bounded on the north by Apple street, on the west by lot No. 27, and on the east by an alley, being 60 feet by 120 feet.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John C. Rumberger.

ALSO

All that messuage or dwelling house and lot of land thereto belonging situate, lying and being in the borough of Howard, county and state aforesaid, described as follows: Beginning at a post on Walnut street, thence by lots of Moore and Weber south 43 degrees west 183½ feet to a stone, thence by land of said John McElwaine south 55 east 63.4 feet to a stone, thence by land or lot of Christopher Schenck north 54 degrees east 18¾ feet to a post on Walnut street, thence along said street north 55 degrees west 63.4 feet to the place of beginning, containing one-fourth of an acre, net measure, the same being a part of a larger tract, the title of which became vested in the said party of the first part, by a Deed of conveyance from James Gordon and Mary his wife, dated the 27th of June, 1865, which being recorded in the office for recording in the office for recording of Deeds in the County of Centre, Deed Book F No. 2, Page 242.

Seized, taken sn execution and to be sold as the property of T. J. Moore and Jacob C. Smith.

ALSO

All the two following described messuages or tracts of land situate in the township of Ferguson, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: One tract thereof beginning at a post on line of land of Jacob Neidigh, and being also a corner lot No. 10 now owned by James Snyder, William Gardner, thence by same, south 56 degrees west 95 perches to post, thence by same, north 28¾ degrees west 82 perches to post, thence by land of Shorb Stewart & Co., north 59¾ degrees east 49 perches to corner of lot of Daniel Stoner, thence south 28¾ degrees east 10 perches to post, thence north 59¾ degrees east 40 perches to line of land of Jacob Neidigh, thence by same, south 32¾ degrees east 66 perches to the place of beginning, containing 42 acres and 154 perches net measure.

ALSO

The other tract thereof, adjoining the above described tract, and beginning at a post, corner of lot No. 23, sold to James and Charles Smith, and lot No. 10, sold to Abraham Pifer and Benjamin Fahr, now owned and occupied by William Gardner, and James Snyder, thence by same lot and lots No. 11 and 12 sold to Alfred Hoy and Samuel Sharer respectively south 56 degrees west 102¾ perches to post, thence by lot No. 25 sold to George Custeborder, north 34 degrees, west 180 perches to post, on land of Shorb Stewart & Co. in right of John Baker, thence by same, north 56 degrees, east 119 perches, thence by same south 28¾ degrees east, 98 perches to post, thence by said lot No. 23, being the first above described land herein conveyed and recited above, south 26 degrees, east 84 perches to the beginning, containing 124 acres and 94 perches net measure, and marked to the plan of lots of land of Shorb Stewart & Co. as lot No. 24.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David W. Shivery.

ALSO.

A tract of land situate in Union township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; On the north by lands of H. W. Hoover and George Hoover, east by lands of George L. Peters, Henry W. Hoover and Patterson Holt, on the south by Alexander Edmiston and lands late of Joseph Green and on the west by lands of Thomas Parsons containing 125 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry W. Hoover, et, al.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Taylor, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a pine tree, thence north 46 1-2 degrees west 180 perches to post at plank road, thence along said plank road south 55 degrees west 167 perches to post, thence along land of John T. Fowler south 49 degrees east 176 perches to post, thence north 52 degrees east 157 perches to the place of beginning, containing 173 acres and 123 perches and allowance, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, in the warrantee name of William Mahaffey, bounded on the north and east by lands of James I. DeLong, on the south by lands of Joseph Bechdel, and on the west by lands of John T. Fowler, containing 33 acres more or less. No improvements

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by lands of Joseph Bechdel, on the west by land of Joseph Bechdel, on the north by land of William Singer's estate, and on the east by lands of John T. Fowler, containing 37 acres more or less. No improvements.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John T. Fowler.

ALSO

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Patton township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by land of C. H. Kephart; on the east by public road; on the south by public road and on the west by land of Daniel Stine, containing one acre, be the same more or less. Having thereon erected a small dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Enoch Hugg.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by Church street, on the east and south by lot of Penns Valley Banking Company, and on the west by an alley, containing about one-eighth of an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by Church street, on the east by an alley, on the south by land of Mrs. F. O. Bairfoot, on the west by land of Jerry Miller, containing one lot, or quarter of an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a double two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, state of Pennsylvania, boundrd and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north and east by lands of Dr. W. A. Jacobs, on the south by lands of Frank Arney, on the west by Water street, containing one half acre, more or less. Thereon erected a one and one-half story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by lot of William Florey, on the east by an alley, on the south by John Fleck's lot, on the west by Pennsylvania avenue, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less. No buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Wolf.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, being on the south side of Bishop street, and being 1-2 of lot No. 76 in the general plot or plan of the said borough of Bellefonte, bounded on the north by Bishop street, on the south by Logan street, on the east by Harris lot, and on the west by lot formerly of John Cox. Thereon erected two houses, one a two-story frame dwelling house, the other a one and one-half story dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Cherry alley in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a point on Cherry alley, thence northwardly along the lands of John L. Sides, formerly James D. Rimer heirs, 99 feet to an alley, thence westwardly along said alley and parallel with Bishop street fifty feet, thence southwardly 90 feet and parallel with Ridge street, thence eastwardly fifty feet to the place of beginning, being a lot fronting fifty feet on Cherry alley and extending back 90 feet to an alley. Thereon erected a stable.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner, thence along land of John Curry north 51 degrees, east 23 perches to stones, thence along land of M. Daley, south 81 degrees west 22 perches to stone, thence along same south 70 degrees, north 15 perches to stone, thence by same north 10 degrees west 42 perches to post, thence south 51 degrees west 40 perches to stone, thence along same south 10° east 35 per to post thence by other lands of John Curry north 55 degrees east 5 perches to stone, thence by same north 7 degrees east 46 perches to stone, thence south 39 degrees east 8 perches to the place of beginning containing 9 acres and 70 perches. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on township road, thence north 30 degrees, east 54 perches to stone, thence north 13 degrees west 24 perches to stone, thence along land of Joseph Eckley, south 77 degrees north 29 perches, thence north 5 degrees east 58 perches to post, thence south 83 degrees west 49 3-10 perches to a pine, thence north 32 degrees west 18 perches to a post thence 12 degrees west 60 perches to a post, thence south 57 degrees west 58 perches to a stone, thence along lands of William Resides, south 39 degrees east 105 perches to hickory, thence by same south 10 degrees east 69 perches to a white pine, thence along township road south 79 degrees east 32 perches to place of beginning, containing 54 acres 31 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a two story log house, stable, and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hickory thence by land of Joel Hancock, south 47 degrees north 142 perches to stone, thence north 41 degrees west 257 perches to corner, thence north 57 degrees east 143 perches to corner, thence south 41 degrees east 232 perches to the place of beginning, containing 216 acres and 34 perches. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Curry.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage and tenement and tract or piece of ground situated in the village of Centre Hall, Pa., in the township of Potter, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post on Church street, in said village, thence north by land of Peter Neff, about 320 feet to land of Xavier Gfrerer thence east along said land about 216 feet to a post, thence south by said land, and land of G. Strohmeyer, about 320 feet to said Church street, thence west along said street about 216 feet to place of beginning, thereon erected a two story double frame dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. W. McCormick, Administrator, of J. K. Miller, dec'd.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

JOHN P. CONDO,
Sheriff, Bellefonte, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Registers office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday the 25th day of April, A. D., 1894, for allowance and confirmation.

1 The first and final account of W. L. Hicks, Executor of etc., of Sarah J Beck, late of Taylor township, deceased.

2 The account of William Decker, administrator of etc., of Margaret Decker, late of Walker township, deceased.

3 The account of Wm. B. Mingle, administrator of etc., of Clara Tobias, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.

4 The final account of Wm. Irwin, Executor of etc., of H. Elizabeth Holmes, late of Marion township, deceased.

5 The final account of Wm. Irwin Executor of etc., of Mary Holmes, late of Marion township, deceased.

6 The first and final account of C. W. White Administrator of etc., of John White, late of Howard township, deceased.

7 The first and final account of W. H. Musser, Guardian of Fannie B. Gregg, minor child of Theo. Gregg, late of Boggs township, deceased.

8 The first and final account of Nancy Sankey, Administratrix of &c., of Jeremiah Sankey, late of Philipsburg boro., deceased.

9 The first and partial account of Henry Walkey, Administrator of etc., of Samuel Walkey, late of Walker township, deceased.

10. The first and final account of John W. Beckwith, administrator of &c., of Leah Herdsman, late of Houtzdale, decd.

11 The first and final account of John Williams, Administrator of etc., of Jesse Williams late of Huston township, deceased.

12 The first and final account of Annie M. Tibbens, Administratrix of etc., of Michael Tibbens, late of Gregg township, deceased.

13. The account of M. C. Weaver, guardian of Jennie W., Minnie T., and John H. Eckenroth, minor children of Henry Eckenroth, late of Spring township, dec'd.

14. The account of Rachael Lannen, administratrix of, &c., of John Lannen, late of Union township, dec'd.

15. The first and partial account of Catherine P. Brew, administratrix of, &c., of S. A. Brew, late of Bellefonce boro, dec'd.

16. First and final account of M. L. Rishel administrator of &c., of Sarah Dashem, late of Potter township, dec'd.

17. First and final account of M. L. Rishel, administrator of, &c., of Catherine Dashem, late of Potter township, dec'd.

18. First and final account of M. L. Rishel, administrator of, &c., of Eve Dashem, late of Potter township, dec'd.

19. First and final account of John Pemberton, administrator of, &c., of Maggie F. Pemberton, late of College township, dec'd.

20. The account of Jacob Emerick, administrator of, &c., of Christina Krader, late of Penn township, dec'd.

21. The first and final account of John McGhee, administrator of, &c., of Samuel P. Bechdol, late of Liberty township, dec'd.

22. The first and final account of A. A. Dale, Trustee to sell real estate of Lucy Ann Eckley, late of Huston township, dec'd.

23. The first and final account of J. J. Tressler and J. S. Dauberman, administrators of, &c of Sarah Tressler, late of College twp., dec'd.

24. The first and final account of John Dale, administrator d. b. c. t. a. of, &c., of Martin Houser, late of Harris [now College) township, dec'd.

25. The first and final account of W. P. Fisher, executor of, &c., of Albina Hicklen, late of Union township, dec'd.

G. W. RUMBERGER,
Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon Thos. F. Riley and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and commence on the 4th Monday of April, and the 23rd day of April, 1894, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1894 and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JNO P. CONDO.
Sheriff.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell a choice line of NURSERY STOCK and SEED POTATOES. LIBERAL SALARY or COMMISSION PAID WEEKLY. PERMANENT and PAYING POSITIONS to GOOD MEN. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to BEGINNERS EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN IF DESIRED. Write at once for terms to

The Hawks Nursery Co.
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MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory.
ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.
mar22-4m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Michael Ulrich, dec'd, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. KERR,
Executor.
mar22-6t Centre Hill.

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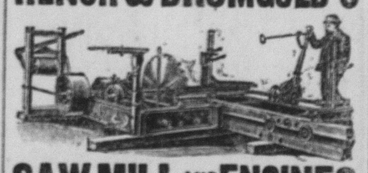

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A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds and Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage **three times** as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*
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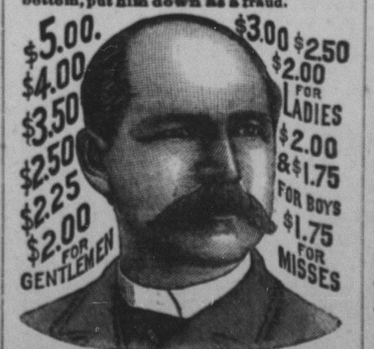

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Catalogue free upon application. Address,
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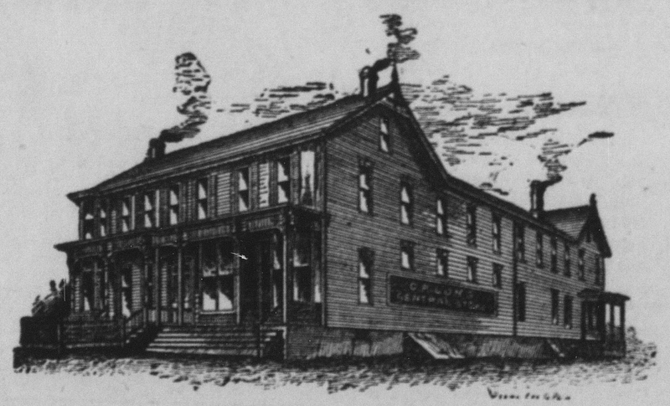

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5 lb. Granulated Sugar 30 now	25	6 lb. Currants,	25
3 cans Corn 36, how	25	4 lb Rice,	25
3 cans Peas 36 now	25	3 lb. Ginger Snaps 45, now	25
5 lb. best Lima Beans 30, now	25	3 lb. Soda Biscuits 45, now	25
3 lb. French Prunes 35, now	30	Good Broom 20, now	13
		Whitewash Brush 10, now	5

FISH !

Pails, - - - - 63c | Quarter Barrels, - 1 43
Quality Guaranteed.

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Ladies Button Shoes 1.45, now 99 | Ladies' Fine Tip Shoes 1.50 now 1.00
New line of Shoes at 30 per cent. below former prices.
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The rush for Spring goods is here, but with our new building and enlarged stock, we are prepared for it, but the rush only leaves us time to say in conclusion, come and see.

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Spring Mills, - - - Pa.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNseated lands for taxes for '92a '93 Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes. Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed to public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Pa., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1894, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

BENNER TWP.

ACRES.	PER. WARRANTEE.	TAXES
100	Hale, J. M	4 08
133	Johnson Thomas	4 40
350	Johnston James	11 56
121	Johnston, Eleanor	3 99
50	Linge, J J	2 91
50	Lingle, J J	2 91
130	Smith, John	4 30

BOGGS TWP.

383	163	Frazier, Walbro	15 41
431	137	Godfrey, Martha	18 11
433	163	Gray, Wm	18 11
181		Lucas J M & J P Packer	7 25
300		McCoy, Frank	12 08
146		Packer & Lucas	5 88
50		Packer & Lucas	4 03

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Black, Jas	12 50
433	163	Brady, Rose	13 00
433	163	Brady, Wm F	17 76
433	163	Brady, John	13 00
433	163	Bill, Alex	17 76
415		Boyd, John	15 00
438	163	Royer, John ⅛ of	4 34
433	163	Cook, Wm	17 76
433	163	Cowden, John	17 76
140	22	Cox, Paul	4 20
433	163	Dewart, John	13 00
433	163	Dewart, Wm	13 00
433	163	Donnelly, Henry	13 00
433	163	Fox, Samuel M	13 00
433	163	Gray, Robert	13 00
433	163	Gray, Wm	13 00
433	163	Grant, Thomas	1 76
433	163	Gobinson, Charles	13 00
433	163	Hall, Charles 5-6 of	10 85
433	163	Housel, John	17 79
433	153	Hall, Charles	13 00
433	163	Hunter, Alex. ⅛ of	4 34
433	163	Hamilton, Thomas	13 00
433	163	Kidd, John	13 00
433	163	Lyon, John	17 76
433	163	Nicholson, John	7 80
70		Nicholson, John	2 10
64		O'Brian; Michael	3 83
216	163	Parker, Jeremiah	6 50
433		Shaffer, Henry	17 76
40		Stewart, Walker	1 20
433	163	Scott, Samuel	13 00
143		Stewart, Ann	4 30
415		Tadman, Sarah	12 50
433	163	Towers, James	13 00
141		Vaughn, John, ⅔ of	2 54
415		Weidner, Jacob	12 50
415		Wallace, Jos S	12 50
415		Weitzel, John	17 05
123		Wheeler, Henry	3 70
304		Whitington, Martin	6 10
411		Warton, Thos P 26-36 of	5 40
411		Warton, Thos P 4-36 of	84
411		Warton, Thos P 2-36 of	42
411		Warton, Thos P 2-36 of	42
411		Warton, Thos P 2-36 of	42
433	163	Young, Samuel ½ of	6 67
433	163	Young, Benj ½ of	4 33

COLLEGE TWP.

147	Johnson, Ross	3 52
250	Johnson, Thomas	8 00

CURTIN TWP.

300		Atwood, N L	25 50
50		Brooks, Jesse	6 38
294		Bruce, Chas	37 50
185		Brady, Wm P	23 61
415		Brooks, Jesse	52 94
150		Custer, Paul	19 13
30		Curtin John	3 83
16		Dehass, Mary	2 13
360		Godfrey, Martha	45 95
300	143	Godfrey, John W	38 25
433	120	Hall, Charles	36 81
300		Kelsoe Joseph	33 25
400		Long, J B	17 00
150		Lane, Sarah	19 13
200		Lane, Mary	8 50
100		Smith, Peter	7 50
432	133	Scott, Samuel	33 85
416		Taylor, Joseph	17 66
160		Willis Jonathan	9 12

FERGUSON TWP.

323		Anderson John	6 79
400		Baker James	16 80
110		Barker John	2 31
135	127	Barnet Joseph	1 86
300		Buckbee Isaac	9 45
50		Bryson Samuel	2 63
100		Burchfield Wm	2 00
139		Crispin Peter	6 82
382		Duncan Samuel	40 11
151	54	Fowler Lydia	3 99
12		Glasgow Silas	1 94
70		Hartline Leonard	74
145		Homer Benj J	3 05
10		Hicks Abraham	40
162	116	Kohlmyer Geo	3 40
122		Lite Jacob	7 70
300		Lusby Josiah	6 30
177		Manly Henry	7 42
40		McKean John	2 63
		Mosely Richard	4 73
47		McCullough Thos	77
		Nice Geo & Jos	16 42
		North Caleb	2 63
		Peterbridge John Sr	16 80
		Peterbridge John Sr	3 33
		Rankin Robert	7 88
		Richards Ginter	2 63
		Unknown	12 00
41		Way Jacob	3 82

GREGG TWP.

		Antis Henry	3 75
		Anderson Jacob	3 75
		Askin Robert	2 41
		Bishop Cornelius	3 75
		Carson John	3 75
127		Carson Andrew	3 30
		Duncan David	4 94
		Gray Robert	2 63
		Gregg Smith	1 33
		Heburn Wm	1 88
		Hubby Bernard	7 12
		Logan Wm	3 76
		Mosby Jacob	2 07
		Merkley Jacob	2 83
		Mercer John	3 00
		Painter John	1 61
		Reese Daniel	2 25
		Richardson Isaac	2 37
		Reed Daniel	2 74
		Taggart Wm	2 17
		Taggart David	2 54
		Fowler James	3 75
		Unknown	94
		Unknown	98
		Zigler Michael	4 36

HAINES TWP.

		Antis Henry	8 35
		Beck Henry	2 86
		Barr Thomas	6 72
		Barr James	9 25
		Barr Mary	9 52
		Black James	6 75
		Cawley H B	1 24
		Cawley H B	2 51
		Epler Adam	7 87
		Fes Jacob	1 69
		Fowler George	1 85
		Gher Philip	6 80
		Gratz Michael	1 85
89		Grantz Michael	22 63
		Gratz Simeon	14 99
		Grave Wendell	9 41
		Gratz Bernard	14 89
		Henry Joseph	4 12
108		Hartman John	16 18
		Kidd John	8 66
		Links Mary	1 85
		Motz John	1 48
70		Stover Wolf	4 72
		Simpson John	8 36
		Spiker H & C Weiser	8 34
		Workman Mathias	1 97

HALFMOON TWP.

		Bryan Samuel	4 16
		Carr John	1 66
99		Cross James	2 29
		Delige C & F	2 81
10		Floyd Henry	16 92
		Hollingsworth Levi	8 04
		Hannah John	5 20
120		Jolift Richard	15 60
		King William	4 16
29		Lamborn Wm	15 60
		Lamborn Josiah	14 25
		McHisscock John	8 46
116		Pyle Jacob	10 60
		Pyle David	73
		Underwood Jacob	10 92
89		Unknown	4 17
76		Unknown	4 41
11		Unknown	1 72
189		Whitehead Richard	12 11

HARRIS TWP.

		Andre Absolom	7 20
		Bell John	1 80
		Brown Wm	14 40
		Conley Adam	12 96
		Conley Adam	1 66
68		Edmison Samuel	1 26
		Fox George	4 86
		Fisher Samuel W	1 80
		Henry Stophel	4 38
		Henry Stophel	1 64
		Irwin John	2 94
		Irwin John	2 70
		Irwin John	1 80
		Irwin John	90
		Johnson Thos	14 40
		McCandless Wm	90
		Mitchel John	8 34
80		McCormie Eleanor	14 46
		Patterson Robert	14 40
		Reynolds John	1 66
		Reynolds John	3 75
		Sankey Thomas	5 46
48		Sankey Jeremiah	90
6		Steele Robert	90
		Steele James	15 78
		Steele Allen	15 78
		Steele John	15 76
		Simpson Nathan	4 23
48		Smith John	1 11
		Sample Robert	15 78
		Wilson Samuel	4 33
		Wilson David	11 94
		Wilson David	2 25
		Wilson Wm	5 28
		Wilson Edward	15 73
		Wilson Peter	4 62
		Work David	18 62
		Work Joseph	11 28
		Work David	2 78
		Work Joseph	2 49

HOWARD TWP.

415		Godfrey Martha	15 72
25		Graysburg Joseph	87
40		Jostlin H. A	1 08
130		Lingle J. J	3 52
84	52	Sterrett James	22 80

HUSTON TWP.

433	163	Baxter James	45 00
433	163	Price John	45 00
433	163	Bollinger John	45 00

LIBERTY TWP.

	50	Carskadden D	2 05
305	120	Dunwoody John	15 61
166		Hayes Robt. & Jas	24 66
398	80	Irwin Robert	32 63
30		King Thomas	2 46
400		Leech Matthew	17 00
⅝ of 400		Nestlerode Christ	4 10
400		Packer Job W	15 40
406	102	Stephenson Peter	16 64
168		Shaw & Lingle	6 97

MARION TWP.

	50	Allison Wm	2 15
	197	Harris A D	4 30
	78	Harris James	8 19
	58	Jackson Jeremiah	1 22
	17	Lewis Thomas	5 51
	20	Lucas Thomas	43
	13	McKinney J M	2 06
	24	McKinney J. M	8 09
	60	Unknown	1 64
	60	Unknown	1 08
	80	Young Robert	1 72
	60	Yarger Simon	63
	60	Yarger Simon	63
	8	Weight Wm	16
½ of	199	Fartzinger Paul	2 15

MILES TWP.

	419	Boyd Hugh	9 03
		Boyd Wm	7 97
		Brady Wm P	4 73
	146	Brady Wm	3 16
	273	Barton Wm	3 79
	200	Brady John	4 30
	403	Carothers James	4 84
	200	Carothers Thos	4 30
46		Cummings Jas	8 61
	125	Dorsey John	10 75
	200	Gray Robert	7 60
	357	Grant Wm	7 50
	150	Hayes John	3 24
	40	Hepburn James	4 30
	199	Haines Josiah	2 15
	480	Hammond Wm	10 52
	405	Housel Wm	8 73
	250	Housel John	6 39
	199	Hepburn James	2 15
	250	Jackson Jeremiah	2 38
	300	Parker Wm	25 80
	58	Parker Wm	7 15
	200	Princeton Jacob	17 20
	277	Swineford Peter	3 24
	415	Sendell Stophel	34 75
	404	Tripp Peter	8 68
	426	Tripp Samuel	9 18
	413	Tripp Joseph	8 88
		Unknown	1 39
	125	Wharton Moore	10 75

PATTON TWP.

300	120	Barker Jacob	49 50
	148	Diehl Adam	11 27
	60	Diehl Thomas	4 65
	53	Diehl Nicholas Sr	4 12
	30	Diehl Nicholas Jr	2 33
	95	Diehl Nicholas Jr	5 05
400	120	Hosmer Benj	21 00
	85	Kline John	3 30

PENN TWP.

½ of	170	Swiheford Peter	5 27

POTTER TWP.

	288	Bond Mary	17 93
	81	Cameron Alex	2 08
	133	Derringer Christ	8 29
	84	Frick John Jr	5 72
	196	Fulmer A B	4 17
	200	Garrigus Edward	12 45
	200	Garrigus Wm	12 45
¼ of	400	Hoffman Wm	8 30
	125	Hubler Bernard	7 80
	100	Hunter Alex	6 22
	400	Harrison Wm	8 30
	282	McKin Robt	9 10
	248	McKin David	8 00
	105	McClellan Geo	8 68
	94	Patterson Benj	2 08
	79	Peck Joseph	4 36
	100	Scott Samuel	6 22
	100	Scott Abraham	6 22
	42	90 Jno Brisbin charged from Unknown	88
		Vanderslice Henry	2 08
	100	Young Samuel	2 08

RUSH TWP.

	153	Allison John	246 87
	228	Allison James	186 96
	250	Allison Andrew	42 75
	200	Allison A & J Lilly	51 30
	327	Armstrong Andrew	18 64
10		Atherton Richard	22 86
	153	Allison Andrew	65 16
		Bannan Joseph	2 97
	433	Beverage David	24 69
		Brackbill J	25 99
	173	Briches Isaac	21 72
		Burg J	11 40
		Copenhaven J	14 25
		Copenhaven J	11 40
		Copenhaven & Whitcomb	88 47
		Copenhaven J	5 70
	163	Delaney Sharp	24 69
		Dentler, Wm	28 84
	122	Eberman, Philip	6 96
	433	Ehler, Christian	49 06
	433	Ehler, Daniel	119 88
	311	Eberman, Philip	25 46
	300	Erskin, Thomas	17 10
	122	Ebertain Philip	13 91
	433	Fitzgerald Daniel	49 36
	433	Fink John	24 69
	433	Grant Thomas	49 36
	433	Glentworth Jas	24 69
		Grove Elizabeth	5 70
	121	Grove & McKeon	13 80
	216	Grant Thomas	24 63
	433	Gray Wm	49 36
	433	Greaves Thomas	49 36
	434	Grant Thomas	24 74
	433	Hair Christain	24 69
	433	Hopkins John	49 36
	433	Haines Reuben Jr	49 36
	156	Hamilton Thomas	24 63
	433	Hand John	24 69
	433	Hunter John	24 69
	164	Hair Christain	24 69
	433	Hair David	24 69
		Hartline Geo M	6 39
	216	Hamilton Hugh	12 31
	433	Irwin Robt ¾ of	92 43
	367	Irwin Jas P	20 92
	433	Jordon Owen	24 69
		King Robt	29 00
	106	Lowden John	17 85
	433	Lenhose Christain	24 69
	434	Lucas Charles	24 76
	153	Lewis David	24 69
	163	Lattimore Geo	24 69
	163	Lattimore Wm G	7 59
	153	Lowden Richard	73 94
	153	Lowden John	49 36
	147	Latrobe Wm A	20 97
	163	Mayston Ed	3 87
		McPherson Wm	11 40
	158	Malone Richard	49 36
	153	Malone Richard	49 36
	153	Myert Jacob	123 43
	163	Miller Jacob	24 69
	163	Miller John	24 69
	153	McConnel M	24 69
	153	Morgan B R ¾ of	92 52
		McCord J R & A Campbell	11 40
	163	Musser John ¾ of	92 74
	153	Malone Richard	25 17
	153	Malone Leslie	24 71
		Metzker Jacob	49 36
⅝ of	433	Peters Richard	123 69
	153	Pinkerton Henry	79 35
	152	Prim George	17 22
	139	Prim Henry	21 90
	58	Prim Joseph	18 20
	153	Rush Benj	49 41
		Robinson Wm H	4 36
			4 11
		Rainey Robt	24 67
	163	Reighart A	24 65
	153	Rober Christain	49 36
	80	Rainey Robt	12 49
	153	Slough Jacob	24 38
		Snyder Barbara	25 14
	153	Slough Jacob	24 30
	153	Schenck Andrew	49 39
	153	Schenck Christ	49 39
	153	Slough George	123 69
	153	Spear Robt	27 65
	153	Sidden Eleanor	74 22
	153	Schafner Casper	24 36
	153	Schenck Michael	24 30
		Scott Andrew	12 49
		Steck Jacob	14 08
	7	Slough George	9 52
		Stout Jacob	12 20
	153	Smith Mary	24 72
		Sands Joseph	11 46
	153	Toner James	25 17
	153	Turner Hannah	24 72
		Unknown	4 56
		Witmer Henry	11 01
		Williams J C	69
	153	Wallace Jas J	97 47
	106	Witmer John	17 85
	163	Wheitline John	49 47
		Wilson Wm	19 75

SPRING TWP.

		John Moore	1 20
	115	Purdue John Est	4 82
		Robinson Cath	5 20
		Robinson Rebecca	3 90
		Robinson Richard	3 28
		Unknown	2 60

SNOW SHOE TWP.

		Banks Wm	14 99
		Banks Wm	14 96
		Cascadden D	18 92
	153	Cunningham D H	19 91
	89	Cascadden D	18 21
	44	Cascadden D	18 97
	44	Cascadden D	18 07
		Devling Joseph	18 80
		Devling Joseph	13 80
		Dobson Samuel	10 01
		Devling Joseph	7 50
	163	Fisher Samuel W	39 85
	163	Fisher James C	39 85
		Holt Edgar	18 69
		Lewis Lewis	7 50
		Lewis Lewis	10 00
		Long J F	13 80
		Long J F	9 20
		Ligget John	16 23
	28	Mitchell Wm P	8 69
		Martin Alex	18 40
		McLanahan Sarah	23 70
		Norris J P	5 01
		Norris J P	5 01
	71	Nesbit John M	16 91
½ of	216	Parker Jeremiah	1 25
½ of	216	Parker Jeremiah	2 85
		Prim John	16 56
	144	Prim Hugh	16 91
		Parker George	19 65
	83	Parker Jeremiah	5 41
		Parker George	10 82
	144	Risley John	15 56
		Reily Job	13 80
		Thompkins Jas	22 37
		Thompkins Jas	19 50
		Vandike Henry	9 59
	163	Wain Phoebe	39 85
	29	Warton Mary M	3 57
		West Francis	7 80
		Williams David	18 40
		Wain Richard	10 38

TAYLOR TWP.

		Bell Wm	16 40
		Beightol John	4 76
		Beck Jacob	6 56
		Bough Wm	12 30
		Beck Daniel	6 15
		Hamilton Hugh	17 79
	22	Lamb John	12 30
		Montgomery W W	35 58
		Montgomery J	35 58
		Ridgway, Budd & Co., No 18	38 76
		Thomas John W	8 93
		Williams Polly	7 79
		Woodring Jos	7 20
	153	Williams Joshua	17 76
		Welch Joseph	12 30

UNION TWP.

		Brenham F	23 89
		Brenham F	32 00
		Carlisle Wm	6 00
		Philips Samuel	4 00
		Irwin Robt	22 00

WALKER TWP.

		Baker John	1 11
		Brady Wm	6 60
	113	Daugherty Marg	2 56
	110	Daugherty Eliza	3 95
	39	Evans Jesse	1 55
	39	James Margaret	4 98
	155	James Edward	4 84
		Knox John	6 20
		McKee Samuel	49
		McEwen Henry	6 08
		Parker Jeremiah	1 11
		Parker Richard	1 02
		Purdon Richard	6 08
		Purdon John	2 64
		Piles Benj. & Co	1 11
		Parker Jeremiah	6 60
		Robinson Rich'd	4 27
	88	Rutler James	9 91
	123	Sutler James	5 00
		Unknown	1 00
		Warden Jeremiah	2 25
		Witkersham A	67
		Wilson Robt	15

WORTH TWP.

		Gray P. B. N	22 50
		Norris Wister	2 80
		Unknown	70
		Unknown	70

ALSO.

All of the following lots or tracts of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1890 and 1891, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS.

BELLEFONTE BORO.

H. & L. Geo. W. Downing '91	26 60
H & L. Geo. Buchanan '91	12 02

MILESBURG BORO.

Lot, R B Kinnie, 1891	13 80
Lot, Mrs Magee. 1891	4 50
Lot, Edward Gree 1891	3 40
Lot, Chas McCafferty 1891	20 70

UNIONVILLE BORO.

Lot, Hiram Patterson, 1891	1 60
H & L, Harris Kirk, '90 & '91	5 50

BURNSIDE TWP.

100 a's, Alexander Solt. 1891	2 85
160 a's, Peter Etters, 1891	5 60

FERGUSON TWP.

100 a's, John E Rider est. '90	10 53
90 a's. John Shannon, 1890	5 07

HALFMOON TWP.

105 a's, Wm H Blair est 1891	14 18

HOWARD TWP.

250 a's, John Irwin Jr. est. 1890	24 12
61 a's, J F Montgomery & Bro 91	26 39

HUSTON TWP.

H & L, L Murray, '90 & '91	2 36

LIBERTY TWP.

¼ a, Roland Lucas, 1891	1 50

MILES TWP.

150 a's, Jonathan Wolf, 1891	76

RUSH TWP.

3 lots, Mrs F. Waple, 1891	90
Mountain Branch Rod and Gun Club, 1891	2 20

UNION TWP.

19 a's, Benj Rich. 1891	1 12
150 a s, Irwin Swisher, '90 & '91	2 89
60 a's, H W Hoover '90 & '91	3 12
6 a's, Geo F Lee, 1891	3 15

NOTE.

In accordance with the Act of June 6th, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JOHN Q. MILES,
County Treasurer.

A Great Opportunity !

Our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods are now in, consisting of Clothing, Overcoats, Dry Goods, the finest selections of Dress Goods ever displayed in this valley, Boots and Shoes, etc. These goods are first-class, and every thing of this seasons production. We are offering all our goods at low prices and are

AT OUR OLD TRICKS !

That of selling the best of everything in our store at prices that dont suit our competitors, but please the buyers immensely.

HARPER & KREAMER, - CENTRE HALL.

We are offering most valuable and useful Premiums. Did you get a Card? Ask for one.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county; there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, near Tusseyville,

SATURDAY, MAY 5th, 1894.

at 1 o'clock p m., the following real estate of Esther Ulrich, late of Potter twp., deceased.

No. 1. All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Daniel Fleisher, on the south by lands of Daniel Fleisher and Julia Ishler, on the west by lands of William Rishell, W. F. Rockey and G. W. Spangler, and on the north by lands of G. W. Spangler and Daniel Fleisher, containing 18 acres and 134 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn, and other outbuildings

No. 2. All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of John Mitterling, on the south by lands of Daniel Fleisher, on the west by lands of J. B. Spangler, on the north by lands of G. W. Spangler, containing 5 acres and 128 perches, net measure. No improvements.

No. 3. All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of George Lee, on the south by lands of G. W. Spangler and George Lee, on the west by lands of George Lee, and on the north by lands of George Lee, containing 9 acres and 32 perches. No improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.

⅓ of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, ⅓ in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

W. A. WAGNER.
Ex'r of Esther Ulrich, dec'd

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

FOR SALE.—A mare six years old. Fine single or double driver; a splendid roadster. Call on C. E. ROYER.
mar15-4t Spring Mills, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

—All new styles in spring clothing just received at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shelf-worn stock here.

....The South Bend Plow....

First and Highest Award for Merit at the World's Fair! A Plow which commands the Highest Premiums and is sold at the lowest price.

Read the Low Prices for Chilled and Polished Shares.

Common Shares, -	30 cts. each	Socket Shares with Reversible	
Deep Suction Shares,	30 cts. each	Chilled Points, -	40 cts. each
Long Stone Shares, -	30 cts. each	Socket Shares with Reversible	
Short Stone Shares, -	30 cts. each	Steel Points, -	50 cts. each
Penna. Stone shares, -	30 cts. each	Steel Shares for use in Plowing where great strength and sharp cutting edge is required, - -	$2.50 each
Marsh Shares, -	30 cts. each		
Cutter Shares for Sod Plowing - -	40 cts. each		

A South Bend Plow equipped with a share adapted to the particular soil for which it is intended, will hold the plow in any soil in which the team can pull it.

IMPLEMENTS--Spring Tooth Harrows, Spring Cultivators on wheels, Corn Planters, Land Roller of wood and steel, at lowest prices.

FERTILIZERS--High Grade Acid Phosphate, Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate, Special Potato Phosphate, Garden or Vegetable Fertilizer, Lawn Grass Fertilizer, and Fertilizer Materials at our Warehouse in Bellefonte. We warrant High Grade Goods for Low Prices. White Land Plaster, Gray Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt.

BINDER TWINE--Pure Manilla Binder Twine 10 cents per pound, Standard Binder Twine 9 cents per pound, Sisal Binder Twine 8 cents per pound. A discount of one cent per pound will be allowed on full bales on early orders.

REAPER SECTIONS--We have purchased one thousand reaper and mower sections for the McCormick, Champion, Deering, Johnson, Osborne and Wood Machines, which sell at 8 cents each, or 90 cents per doz. Now is the time to secure the best knives for the least money—first come first served.

McCALMONT & CO.,

xmay31 Bellefonte, Pa.

P. R. AUMAN,

- PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING, -

In All Its Branches.

**Charges

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

A BIG wolf which has terrorized the people of the Bumpas Cave region, in North Carolina, for the last two or three years, recently entered the cabin of a mountaineer named Brown during the temporary absence of the housewife, and, seizing the only occupant, an infant six months old, by the clothing in the region of the chest, lifted it from the rude cradle and bore it away into the mountains. When the mother returned to the house and missed the baby she rushed to the door in time to see the wolf and its precious burden disappear into the neighboring woods. The distracted woman began to scream. This brought the husband, who was chopping wood not far away, to the scene in a high state of excitement. The story from the lips of the hysterical mother almost drove the brave fellow daft, but he seized his axe, called his dog, and started in hot pursuit. There was about two inches of snow on the ground, and it providentially enabled the desperate father of the kidnapped infant to strike the trail of the wolf immediately after leaving his door-yard. Once upon the track of the beast he rushed to the mountains with a speed born of distraction. About two miles from his cabin the tracks of the wolf led the pursuer under a long shelf of rock, protruding from the side of a mountain. There was no snow here and the father lost the trail, but he now urged his dog, which up to this time he had compelled to remain with him. The dog took the lead and the man followed, fully expecting to find the entrance to the wolf's den, from which he could hardly hope to get the baby alive. But his fears were groundless; he soon came upon his faithful dog wagging his tail and looking down at a little white bundle at his feet. It was the baby, sound asleep and almost frozen, apparently unhurt otherwise. Brown took off his coat, and, wrapping the infant snugly in it, started hastily for home. He soon met his wife and two or three of the neighbors to whom she had given the alarm. It was a most remarkable rescue. The mountaineers say that it was only a freak of the "mad" wolf, but the little one no doubt owes its life to a drenching of petroleum given it for some cutaneous affection by its mother just before it was carried away. The odor of the oil was too much for his wolfship. He probably sniffed about the child after laying it down under the rocks and preparing to make a meal, and then left in disgust.

A SINGULAR illustration of the degree of credulity that is so characteristic of the Mohammedans has been bought to the notice of the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. A native of Afghanistan, son of a noble, being reduced to penury, prayed to the prophet to relieve his distress. His prayer, he says, was answered by Mohammed appearing to him in the moon and pointing out a spot, close to where the devotee was praying, where wealth could be obtained. The Afghan proceeded to the place and found a curious-looking stone, which he picked up with full faith that he had a treasure to dispose of. London was, in his opinion, the city where he could best effect a sale, and to this city he has journed, undergoing many hardships, and working his passage from Bombay as a ship's steward. A few days since he presented himself at the British Museum with his treasure, which, alas! on close examination by the experts, turns out to be only a worthless piece of quartz pebble. Wheather this poor fellow was convinced of the truth or not my informant was not able to say, but there is no doubt that he is in destitute circumstances. He is an excellent linguist, speaking no fewer than seven languages.

A REMARKABLE case of precocity and unnatural development in a child is reported near Warren, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brandon are the parents of a four-year-old boy, who, of course, has never attended school, and the parents have never attempted to impart the knowledge of learning to the youngster. One day recently the mother was reading aloud from the family Bible while the child was busy playing about the room. Suddenly the child exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, I can read like you." The mother paid no attention, but the child continued talking, repeating the assertion several times. Finally, to please the young one, the mother took him in her lap and opened the book before him. Without the least hesitation, and to the utter surprise and amazement of the parents, the child began to read, and read passage after passage without difficulty, pronouncing the most difficult of biblical names with apparent ease. Up to that time the child was not considered a very bright youngster and had not stopped his baby talk. The amazed parents did not know what to make of the suddenly developed talent and called in a physician, who was as much puzzled as they.

"IDIOTS are sometimes wonderful in their genius," said Professor C. L. Milliken, of Chicago. "Of course the case of 'Blind Tom,' the remarkable musical prodigy, is well-known, but the person of whom I was thinking never became so famous, although well-known in the region about where he lived, in Eastern Ohio. When I was a boy I lived in Harrison County, Ohio, and in an adjoining county, Tuscarawas. I think, there was an idiot boy about twelve years old. He could neither read nor write and was incapable of learning, but could instinctively give the true answer to any problem involving figures only. He could not penetrate the mysteries of algebra, geometry or calculus, but no combination of figures could confuse him. He had no rules and could not explain his methods, but his answers were given at once, and always correctly. He was exhibited throughout that section of the country, and I remember that the theory advanced by physicians was that every other faculty of his brain had been absorbed by this one and his mind was really a great mathematical machine.

A MOST remarkable case of somnambulism is reported from Missouri City. H. C.Calvert is a farmer of that vicinity. He and other members of his family were aroused the other night at 12 o'clock by a crashing noise. An inspection of the room showed that a window pane was broken out. It was also found that his 11-year-old son was missing. The boy had retired to his bed-room as usual. Mr. Calver found tracks in the snow under the window. He felt sure that they were those of his son, but the little fellow's clothes were in the room. The farmer followed the footprints acoss a field. A quarter of a mile away he met the boy starting back to the house and nearly frozen. He said that he had dreamed that eight Indians appeared before him and said they were going to kill him. He dashed away from them over rocks and ice, and they closely pursued him. Finally he awoke and found himself out in the field. He could not remember anything about jumping through the window, and only bore a few scratches from coming in contact with the glass.

THERE is on the lands of F. N. Sword, of Chandler, Va., a seedling apple tree, whose circumference, five feet from the ground, is about six and one-third feet, whose height is about thirty-seven feet and whose branches begin seven and one-half feet from the ground and form a very compact top forty-two feet wide. In 1893 the estimated crop borne by this tree was over forty bushels. The apples begin ripening and falling off in August and so continue until time to gather winter apples, when there is yet on the tree a good crop of winter apples, which keep well; indeed, they keep a good while after being frozen. They are medium sized yellow apples of good flavor and free from rot. The tree begins to bloom early and continues to bloom late, so that young apples and bloom are seen at the same time; indeed, some bloom was found on the tree in August, 1893. The idea of a summer, autumn and winter apple orchard all in one tree is certainly novel.

ON the banks of the Castleman River, in Pennsylvania, is a sight which is well worth going to see. A short distance from the river, at the foot of the mountain, six poplars are growing, the place inclosed being in the shape of a coffin. For about six feet from the ground the six trees have a common trunk, or rather root, as it seems as if the six trees in the inclosed space had all united solidly, and had grown out of the ground, carrying the earth above them up along to the height named. Climbing on top of this common trunk, it is found that these poplars must have been planted around a child's grave. The inclosed space is about four feet long and the green grass is growing in the earth there. On one end is a gravestone with an inscription on it, which, however, is worn by time. It is unknown by whom the grave was made.

THE advance of surgery can furnish few more singular illustrations than is supplied by an operation in one of the London hospitals whereby the breast of a blackbird was fastened to a woman's face as a substitute for her nose, which had been so damaged that it had to be removed. The woman, who had been a housemaid in a hotel, had been struck in the face by a descending lift, which caused the injury that led to the operation. The operation has proved perfectly successful, with every appearance of the woman being provided with a useful nasal appendage, though how it will perform its functions when the cure is complete remains to be seen.

FARIBAULT, MINN., has a freak of nature in the shape of a young giant. A young couple living in North Faribault, named Shook, have a child nine months old that tips the scale at nearly eighty pounds and is over three feet in height. The child has always been healthy and is well developed. His head is well shaped and of fair size, but his limbs and body are exceedingly large for a child of his age. He is handsome, and his features are clear cut and regular. He has six developed toes on each of his feet. Mr. and Mrs. Shook are of medium size.

AUGUST BOEMER and John Pfaff got into a dispute at Columbus, Ohio, the other day as to which had the biggest mouth. They made a bet about it, and Boemer managed to crowd a big orange into his mouth, while Pfaff forced a billiard ball into his. Boemer managed to get his orange out again, but the billiard ball was not so yielding, and declined to be removed. Pfaff was nearly choked to death, when a physician managed to extract the ivory sphere from his mouth, but he had to cut it larger to do it.

HORSES have often been insured and so, too, have prize cattle and dogs, but the boxing kangaroo at the Westminster Aquarium, in London, is probably the first of its kind in whose name a policy has been taken out. While the directors of that institution offered no objection to the payment of the premium for the kangaroo, they absolutely declined, as a superfluous expense, to defray the cost of insurance upon the lives of the divers who constitute some of the side features of the show.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD boy fell from the seventh story of the Railroad building, Denver, Col., a few weeks ago. He struck on a number of telegraph wires, bounded into the air, and finally landed on the back of a horse. The animal was killed by the shock, but the boy was only stunned, and soon recovered consciousness. In three minutes he was receiving congratulations on his luck.

THE Emperor of Austria has gone through the annual performance of washing the feet of twelve old men. The observance is a religious one connected with Maundy-Thursday. Water was poured from a golden ewer upon the feet and then His Majesty dried them with a towel. He grimaced over the unpleasant work.

MOVED IN THE ICE AGE.

Huge Bowlders Carried All the Way From Canada to Kentucky.

Professor A. R. Wallace states in the Fortnightly Review that an immense area of the Northeastern States, extending South to New York and then westward in an irregular line to Cincinnati and St. Louis is almost wholly covered with a deposit of drift material, in which rocks of various sizes are imbedded, while other rocks, often of enormous size, lie upon the surface. These blocks have been carefully studied by the American geologists, and they present us with some very interesting facts. Not only are the distances from which they have been transported very great, but in very many cases they are found at greater elevation than the place from which they must have come. Professor G. F. Wright found an enormous accumulation of bowlders on a sandstone plateau in Monroe County, Pennsylvania. Many of these bowlders were granite, and must have come either from the Adirondack Mountains, 200 miles north, or from the Canadian Highlands, still further away. This accumulation of bowlders was seventy or eighty feet high, and it extended many miles, descending into a deep valley 1,000 feet below the plateau in a nearly continuous line, forming part of the southern moraine of the great American ice sheet.

On the Kentucky hills, about twelve miles south of Cincinnati, conglomerate bowlders containing pebbles of red jasper can be traced to a limited outcrop of the same rock in Canada to the north of Lake Huron, more than six hundred miles distant, and similar bowlders have been found at intervals over the whole intervening country. In both these cases the blocks must have passed over intervening valleys and hills, the latter as high or nearly as high as the source whence the rocks were derived. Even more remarkable are numerous bowlders of Heldenberg limestone on the summit of the Blue Ridge in Pennsylvania, which must have been brought from ledges at least five hundred feet lower than the places upon which they now lie. The Blue Ridge itself shows remarkable signs of glacial abrasion in a well-defined shoulder marking the southern limit of the ice (as indicated also by heaps of drift and erratics), so that Mr. Wright concludes that several hundred feet of the ridge have been worn away by the ice. The crowning example of bowlder transportation is, however, afforded by the blocks of light gray gneiss discovered by Professor Hitchcock on the summit of Mount Washington, over 6,000 feet above sea level, and identified with Bethlehem gneiss, whose nearest crop is in Jefferson, several miles to the northwest, and 3,000 or 4,000 feet lower than Mount Washington.

Adulteration of Coffee.

"Coffee," says Dr. Winslow Anderson, of San Francisco, "now one of the most universally used of all beverages, excepting, perhaps, tea and beer, is usually abominably adulterated. It would seem difficult to imitate coffee, but it is not. A very fair cup of coffee is made from black walnut dust, caramel, and roasted and browned horse liver. This mixture has been ascertained by chemical analysis to be in extensive use. Ground coffee and hotel decoctions often contain roasted and ground peas, beans, potatoes, carrots, corn, rye, and oak bark, while chicory is seldom absent. This chicory, by the way, is itself adulterated with roasted wheat, rye, beans, acorns, carrots, parsnips, beet root, baked livers, venetian red, colored earths, oak bark, tan and sawdust. Coffee grounds from large hotels have been known to be gathered up, carefully dried and remixed with adulterates and chicory, and sold again as pure coffee. So much for ground coffee.

"Yeast powder is a substance that requires universal scrutiny. Many brands that I have examined contain ammonia, alum, plaster of paris and cream of tarter (which is of itself adulterated with alum, chalk and terra alba). Is it any wonder that people suffer with indigestion and dyspepsia, when their stomachs become coated with plaster of paris?"

In 1892 the United States raised 201,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

The golden-crested wren is the smallest English bird.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

AFTER all, some of us are only a little ahead of the time. A French scientist says that in the near future whiskers will be universally worn.

FARMERS of Lincoln County, Neb., do not belong to the great army of the unemployed. They are kept busy fighting chicken thieves, and the Russian thistle simultaneously. They have their hands full.

AUSTRALIA has given up altogether the maintenance of foundling hospitals and orphan asylums and has substituted for this the system of placing children in private homes until such time as they are able to care for themselves.

NOWHERE else has economic forestry advanced so far as in Germany or France. Students of forestry in England finish their course of study by a visit of three months to the most suitable forests of Germany. These annual visits have developed into a system of apprenticeship, extending over five months, from the middle of April to the middle of September.

BRITISH sea captains are trying to stir the sluggish British Government to take action with the United States Government in destroying the derelicts that threaten life and property in the North Atlantic. A petition urging such cooperation, signed by 830 captains, representing crews aggregating 30,000 men, and property worth £30,000,000, has just been presented to the First Lord of the Treasury.

EIGHT years ago, says the New York Press, Cleveland's wealth amounted perhaps to $50,000—no more. Now he is a rich man—very rich—taking into account the short time which has elapsed, and to-day his property, as estimated by the assessors' books of New York, will amount to over a quarter of a million. Up to within a couple of years he has lived in no luxurious way, but about two years ago he began an entirely new course of existence.

A THEORY has been put forth by M. Rateau in the French Academy of Sciences that the crust of the earth beneath the continents does not touch the fluid globe, but is separated from it by a space filled with gaseous matter under pressure. The continents would, therefore, constitute a sort of blister, much flattened, inflated and sustained by gases, while the bottom of the oceans is supposed to rest directly on the fiery mass. By this hypothesis the author believes that many phenomena of the terrestrial crust may be explained, which are not clearly accounted for under the present theory.

AUSTRALIA is greatly perturbed over the emigration movement in Paraguay. The government of Paraguay has given nearly 500,000 acres of good land for settlement to Australian colonists, or others of suitable standing in means and character who join them, and there is an expectation that 10,000 persons may settle on the lands. All who go from old to new Australia are teetotalers and have a considerable amount saved, and the loss of a few thousand men of that stamp is a serious matter. South Australia has, therefore, passed a village settlement act, under which those who want to cultivate land are favorably dealt with. Then comes the question whether the Australian land is as good as that in Paraguay, and it is not. But there are disadvantages there as well.

THE rules of all railway companies recognize to some extent the fact that alcohol unfits their employes for their responsible duties. It is reported that on fifty-four North American lines total abstinence while on duty is insisted upon by the railway companies; on fifteen abstinence without restriction to time of duty; on thirteen the companies insist on abstinence as essential to promotion, and on one the employe's signature of the abstinence pledge is required before engagement. The Rock Island Railway Company has been enforcing its anti-drink rules lately with great vigor. General Prince Kuropatkin recently issued an order to the official staff of the Trans-Caspian Railway, requiring all officials and employes guilty of indulging in intoxicating drinks to be reported to him.

THE profit-sharing system, says the Baltimore Herald, appears to have its advantages, not only as a means of inspiring greater industry, care and closer application on the part of employes, but also as a preventive of strikes. There have been a number of labor disputes in New England during late years, but in all this time the Bourne mill at Fall River has been running uninterruptedly, because the operatives had an interest in keeping at work beyond the mere question of salary. Their prosperity increased proportionately with that of the owners. Recently the ninth-semi-annual dividend was paid. One family received $70 as its share of profits for six months over and above the wages drawn, and others from $30 to $50 So satisfactory have been the results that the experiment is to be continued.

THE newspaper business in and from the capital of the German Empire is sometning stupendous, as appears from the following figures, which are furnished by the newspaper department of the Berlin post office. Last month there were published nearly forty political journals, and the total daily issues of these passing through the post office amounted in round numbers to 500,000 copies. There are 720 non-political papers published in the city, and their total post office circulation amounted to more than 100,000 a day. Upward of 1,000 mail bags and 180 clerks are employed in the newspaper traffic alone. The number of newspapers and other periodicals that were published in the German Empire at the beginning of the present year was 10,546. Of these 7,630 were printed in the German language and the other 2,916 in some thirty different languages.

THE whale industry was at one time an enormous industry in the United States. It reached its height in 1854, when 602 ships and barks, twenty-eight brigs and thirty-eight schooners, with a total tonage of 208,399, were engaged in it. By 1876 the fleet had dwindled down to 169 vessels, and it is doubtful if fifty are now at sea. The introduction of kerosene and the increasing scarcity of whales seem to be the cause of this decline. Some remarkable voyages were made in the old days. The Pioneer, of New London, sailed in June, 1864, for Davis Strait and Hudson's Bay, returning in September, 1865, with 1,891 barrels of oil and 22,650 pounds of bone, valued at $150,000. In 1847 the Envoy, of New Bedford, was sold to be broken up, but her purchaser refitted her and she made a voyage worth $132,450. On the other hand a vessel made a five years' voyage and on her return the captain's lay was only $85. But, as the Nantucket's captain, whose vessel returned from a three years' voyage as clean as she went out, remarked: "She ain't got a bar'l o' ile, but she had a mighty fine sail."

A CLOWN FOR FIVE MINUTES.

He Made a Tremendous "Hit" and It Cost Him $800.

There sat in a fashionable restaurant the other evening a man of iron-gray hair and dignified bearing, who, if appearances could be relied upon, had never in his life done anything ridiculous. He was so dignified that he was almost stately. Portly, pink of complexion and erect, he was a picture of the gentleman of ease. And yet this man at one period in his life was a circus clown. Twenty-five years ago he lived in Norfolk, Va. His father, a wealthy Virginian, owned a steamboat and steamship line. To Norfolk one day came a circus. When it had closed its business there it engaged a steamboat to take it further South. The boat stopped at several places, but everywhere, as they would say now, the show was a "frost." When the end of the water route was reached the circus owed the boat $800, and had not a dollar to pay. On the boat, to look after the interests of the steamship company, was the son of the owner of the line. He telegraphed to his father explaining the situation.

"Let the circus go on," was the answer, "but go with it. Collect on account whenever you can."

So the young man—the same who, twenty-five years later, made so good an appearance in a fashionable New York restaurant—became a stroller with a circus. He was with it to make collections on account, but there was nothing to collect. Business got worse; everybody, even the would-be collector, "went broke," and still the circus wandered on.

The young Virginian, who was at first regarded as a persecuting demon, to make himself less objectionable to the circus people began to offer his services in various ways. He collected tickets, sold them, and made himself generally agreeable. One evening in a little town 'way down South in Dixie a clown fell ill. It was necessary to have two clowns, for one said all his funny things to a second. A circus without a clown is worse than Hamlet with the sweet prince eliminated, and so the manager went to the young Virginian.

"You'll have to be second clown to-night," he said. "There will be nothing for you to do. We'll paint you, chalk you and make you up."

So second clown the Son of Norfolk prepared to be.

The two clowns were accustomed to make their entrance by turning a double-summersault off a spring-board, landing in the ring. When the time came on that evening the Virginian made a sudden resolve. In his boyhood he had turned handsprings and summersaults. He would try it again. The first clown, the real article, made his entrance in approved style. Then came the substitute. He ran out boldly on the board and sprang. He was shot high into the air, thrown over and over, and came down with a terrific thud flat on his back. Slowly he arose, staggering weakly around the ring, on his face that look of comical agony which a man wears who has had the wind knocked out of him. He was greeted wich a storm of applause. The spectators thought that that was his part—that he was a trick clown. They shouted, clapped their hands and howled with delight. Painfully bowing, he staggered out of the ring and then threw himself to the ground, gasping to get back his breath. Outside, in the ring, the crowd was roaring for him to appear again. The ringmaster came to him.

"They're crazy over you," he said. "You'll have to do that again for them."

"My lands!" groaned the new clown, clasping his stomach, "Do that again? See here, you owe us $800. Let me off from doing that again, and we'll call it square."—[New York Tribune.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD son of A. M. Lassiter, who is well known in Gum County, N. C., has the word "America" plainly visible in each eye, near the pupil. This is his birthmark. Jesse Spright, a prominent citizen of Green county, says that he has seen and carefully examined the phenomenon.

A MAN who is driving a horse-car in Brooklyn claims to have been a throat specialist in Vienna. He doesn't look as much down in the mouth as he used to.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Can You Lose the Grip?

Losing one kind of grip is worse than taking another, and when thousands are in training for the field sports of summer months, it is well to be advised by those who know all about it.

Mr. F. C. Ferguson, 1658 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes to the point March 1, 1893. He says: "I would like to add my testimony to your already long list. While playing ball I sprained my arm at the elbow and shoulder. It interfered with my playing considerably and lost me many good chances professionally. I tried everything I could think of, but I could get no relief. A doctor advised that the only thing to be done was to give the arm a long rest. A friend, however, recommended St. Jacobs Oil, which I tried, with the result that I was completely cured and have since pitched a great deal with no signs of my former trouble, which, by the way, retires many a professional player."

In a new German weaving mill, each of the eighty looms is driven by its own electric motor.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The camera can now take a photograph of a bullet traveling at a speed of 2000 feet a second.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

There are eight edible and twelve poisonous varieties of mushrooms in the United States.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Mountaineering on stilts is the latest fad in Switzerland.

Mrs. S. D. Ashley

FOR WOMEN IN FEEBLE HEALTH

Hood's Cannot Be Too Highly Recommended

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years and it has always given the best of satisfaction. I had little appetite and was troubled with rheumatism in the left arm and shoulder and back. As soon as I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite increased, the

Rheumatic Troubles Ceased

and I felt better than for years before. I have used it in the family and would not do without it. It cannot be recommended too highly for

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

women in feeble health, nor for children when teething. Any one giving it a fair trial will be well satisfied." MRS. S. D. ASHLEY, North Richmond, Ohio. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food—palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for *Quick Flesh Building* in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

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Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Strangers Within the Gates."

TEXT: *"I was a stranger and ye took Me in."*—Matthew xxv., 35.

It is a moral disaster that jocosity has despoiled so many passages of Scripture, and my text is one that has suffered from irreverent and misapplied quotation. It shows great poverty of wit and humor when people take the sword of divine truth for a game at fencing or chip off from the Kohinoor diamond of inspiration a sparkle to decorate a fool's cap. My text is the salutation in the last judgment to be given to those who have shown hospitality and kindness and Christian helpfulness to strangers. By railroad and steamboat the population of the earth are all the time in motion, and from one year's end to another our cities are crowded with visitors.

Every morning on the tracks of the Hudson River, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Long Island Railroads there come passenger trains more than I can number, so that all the depots and the wharves are a-rumble and a-clang with the coming in of a great immigration of strangers. Some of them come for purposes of barter, some for mechanism, some for artistic gratification, some for sightseeing. A great many of them go out on the evening trains, and consequently the city makes but little impression upon them, but there are multitudes who in the hotels and boarding houses make temporary residence. They tarry here for three or four days, or as many weeks. They spend the days in the stores and the evenings in sightseeing. Their temporary stay will either make or break them not only financially, but morally, for this world and the world that is to come. Multitudes of them come into our morning and evening services. I am conscious that I stand in the presence of many this moment. I desire more especially to speak to them. May God give me the right word and help me to utter it in the right way.

There have glided into this house those unknown to others whose history if told would be more thrilling than the deepest tragedy, more exciting than Patti's song, more bright than a spring morning, more awful than a wintry midnight. If they could stand up here and tell the story of their escapes, and their temptations, and their bereavements, and their disasters, and their victories, and their defeats, there would be in this house such a commingling of groans and acclamations as would make the place unendurable.

There is a man who, in infancy, lay in a cradle satin lined. Out yonder is a man who was picked up a foundling on Boston Common. Here is a man who is coolly observing this religious service, expecting no advantage and caring for no advantage for himself, while yonder is a man who has been for ten years in an awful conflagation of evil habits, and he is a mere cinder of a destroyed nature, and he is wondering if there shall be in this service any escape or help for his immortal soul. Meeting you only once perhaps face to face, I strike hands with you in an earnest talk about your present condition and your eternal well being. St. Paul's ship at Melita went to pieces where two seas meet, but we stand to-day at a point where a thousand seas converge, and eternity alone can tell the issue of the hour.

The hotels of this country, for beauty and elegance, are not surpassed by the hotels in any other land, but those that are most celebrated for brilliancy of tapestry and mirror cannot give to the guest any costly apartment unless he can afford a parlor in addition to his lodging. The stranger, therefore, will generally find assigned to him a room without any pictures and perhaps any rocking chair. He will find a box of matches on a bureau and an old newspaper left by the previous occupant, and that will be about all the ornamentation. At 7 o'clock in the evening, after having taken his repast, he will look over his memorandum book of the day's work, he will write a letter to his home, and then a desperation will seize upon him to get out. You hear the great city thundering under your windows, and you say, "I must join that procession," and in ten minutes you have joined it. Where are you going? "Oh," you say, "I haven't made up my mind yet." Better make up your mind before you start. Perhaps the very way you go now you will always go. Twenty years ago there were two young men who came down the Astor House steps and started out in a wrong direction, where they have been going ever since.

"Well, where are you going?" says one man. "I am going to the academy to hear some music." Good. I would like to join you at the door. At the tap of the orchestral baton all the gates of harmony and beauty will open before my soul. I congratulate you. Where are you going? "Well," you say, "I am going up to see some advertised pictures." Good. I should like to go along with you and look over the same catalogue and study with you Kensett and Bierstadt and Church and Moran. Nothing more elevating than good pictures. Where are you going? "Well," you say, "I am going up to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms." Good. You will find there gymnastics to strengthen the muscles, and books to improve the mind, and Christian influence to save the soul. I wish every city in the United States had as fine a palace for its Young Men's Christian Association as New York has. Where are you going? "Well," you say, "I am going to take a long walk up Broadway and so turn around into the Bowery. I am going to study human life." Good. A walk through Broadway at 8 o'clock at night is interesting, educating, fascinating, appalling, exhilarating to the last degree. Stop in front of that theatre and see who goes in. Stop at that saloon and see who comes out. See the great tides of life surging backward and forward and beating against the marble of the curbstone and eddying down into the saloons. What is that mark on the face of that debauchee? It is the hectic flesh of eternal death. What is that woman's laughter? It is the shriek of a lost soul.

Who is that Christian man going along with a vial of anodyne to the dying pauper on Elm street? Who is that belated man on the way to a prayer meeting? Who is that city missionary going to take a box in which to bury a child? Who are all these clusters of bright and beautiful faces? They are going to some interesting place of amusement.

Who is that man going into the drug store? That is the man who yesterday lost all his fortune on Wall street. He is going in for a dose of belladonna, and before morning it will make no difference to him whether stocks are up or down. I tell you that Broadway, between 7 and 12 o'clock at night, between the Battery and Central Park, is an Austerlitz, a Gettysburg, a Waterloo, where kingdoms are lost or won and three worlds mingle in the strife.

I met another coming down off the hotel steps, and I say, "Where are you going?" You say: "I am going with a merchant of New York who has promised to show me the underground life of the city. I am his customer, and he is going to oblige me very much." Stop! A business house that tries to get or keep your custom through such a process as that is not worthy of you. There are business establishments in our cities which have for years been sending to destruction hundred and thousands of merchants. They have a secret drawer in the counter where money is kept, and the clerk goes and gets it when he wants take these visitors to the city through the low slums of the place.

Shall I mention the names of some of these great commercial establishments? I have them on my lips. Shall I? Perhaps I had better leave it to the young men who in that process have been destroyed themselves while they have been destroying others. I care not how high sounding the name of a commercial establishment if it proposes to get customers or to keep them by such a process as that. Drop their acquaintance. They will cheat you before you get through. They will send you a style of goods different from that which you bought by sample. They will give you under weight. There will be in the package half a dozen less pairs of suspenders than you paid for. They will rob you. Oh, you feel in your pockets and say, "Is my money gone?" They have robbed you of something for which dollars and cents can never give you compensation.

When one of these Western merchants has been dragged by one of those commercial agents through the slums of the city, he is not fit to go home. The mere memory of what he has seen will be moral pollution. I think you had better let the city missionary and the police attend to the exploration of New York and underground life. You do not go to a smallpox hospital for the purpose of exploration. You do not go there because you are afraid of contagion. And yet you go into the presence of a moral leprosy that is as much more dangerous to you as the death of the soul is worse than death of the body. I will undertake to say that nine-tenths of the men who have been ruined in our cities have been ruined by simply going to observe without any idea of participating. The fact is that underground city life is a filthy, fuming, reeking, pestiferous depth which blasts the eye that looks at it. In the reign of terror in 1792 in Paris people escaping from the officers of the law got into the sewers of the city and crawled and walked through miles of that awful labyrinth, stifled with the atmosphere and almost dead, some of them, when they came out to the river Seine, where they washed themselves and again breathed the fresh air. But I have to tell you that a great many of the men who go on the work of exploration through the underground gutters of New York life never come out at any Seine River where they can wash off the pollution of the moral sewerage. Stranger, if one of the representatives of a commercial establishment proposes to take you and show you the "sights" of the town and underground New York, say to him, "Please, sir, what part do you propose to show me?"

About sixteen years ago as a minister of religion I felt I had a divine commisssn to explore the iniquities of our cities. I did not ask counsel of my session or my presbytery or of the newspapers, but asking the companionship of three prominent police officials and two of the elders of my church I unrolled my commission, and it said: "Son of man, dig into the wall. And when I had digged into the wall behold a door, and He said go in and see the wicked abominations that are done here. And I went in and saw and behold!" Brought up in the country and surrounded by much paternal care, I had not until that time seen the haunts of iniquity. By the grace of God defended, I had never sowed my "wild oats."

I had somehow been able to tell from various sources something about the iniquities of the great cities and to preach against them, but I saw in the destruction of a great multitude of the people that there must be an infatuation and a temptation that had never been spoken about, and I said, "I will explore." I saw thousands of men going down, and if there had been a spiritual percussion answering to the physical percussion the whole air would have been full of the rumble and roar and crack and thunder of the demolition, and this moment, if we should pause in our service, we should hear the crash, crash! Just as in the sickly season you sometimes hear the bell at the gate of the cemetery ringing almost incessantly, so I found that the bell at the gate of the cemetery where ruined souls are buried was tolling by day and tolling by night. I said, "I will explore."

I went as a physician goes into a fever lazareto to see what practical and useful information I might get. That would be a foolish doctor who would stand outside the door of an invalid writing a Latin prescription. When the lecturer in a medical college is done with his lecture, he takes the students into the dissecting room, and he shows them the reality. I went and saw and come forth to my pulpit to report a plague and to tell how sin dissects the body and dissects the mind and dissects the soul. "Oh," say you, "are you not afraid that in consequence of such exploration of the iniquities of the city other persons might make exploration and do themselves damage?" I reply: "If in company with the commissioner of police, and the captain of police, and the inspector of police and the company of two Christian gentlemen, and not with the spirit of curiosity, but that you may see sin in order the better to combat it, then, in the name of the eternal God, go? But, if not, then stay away."

Wellington, standing in the battle of Waterlooo when the bullets were buzzing around his head, saw a civilian on the field. He said to him: "Sir, what are you doing here? Be off!" "Why," replied the civilian, "there is no more danger here for me than there is for you." Then Wellington flushed up and said, "God and my country demand that I be here, but you have no errand here."

Now I, as an officer in the army of Jesus Christ, went on that exploration and on to that battlefield. If you bear a like commission, go. If not, stay away. But you say, "Don't you think that somehow the description of those places induces people to go and see for themselves?" I answer yes, just as much as the description of yellow fever in some scourged city would induce people to go down there and get the pestilence.

But I may be addressing some stranger already destroyed. Where is he, that I may pointedly yet kindly address him? Come back and wash in the deep fountain of a Saviour's mercy. I do not give you a cup, or a chalice, or a pitcher with a limited supply to effect your ablutions. I point you to the five oceans of God's mercy. Oh, that the Atlantic and Pacific surges of divine forgiveness might roll over your soul! As the glorious sun of God's forgiveness rides on toward the mid heavens ready to submerge you in warmth and light and love I bid you good morning. Morning of peace for all your troubles. Morning of liberation for all your incarcerations. Morning of resurrection for your soul buried in sin. Good morning! Morning for the resuscitated household that has been waiting for your return. Morning for the cradle and the crib already disgraced with being that of a drunkard's child. Morning for the daughter that has trudged off to hard work because you did not take care of home. Morning for the wife who at forty or fifty years has the wrinkled face, and the stooped shoulder, and the white hair. Morning for one. Morning for all. Good morning! In God's name, good morning!

In our last dreadful war the Federals and the Confederates were encamped on opposite sides of the Rappahannock, and one morning the brass band of the northern troops played the national air, and all the northern troops cheered and cheered. Then on the opposite side of the Rappahannock the brass band of the Confederates played "My Maryland" and "Dixie," and then all the southern troops cheered and cheered. But after awhile one of the bands struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the band on the opposite side of the river took up the strain, and when the tune was done the Confederates and the Federals all together united as the tears rolled down their cheeks in one great huzza, huzza!

Well, my friends, heaven comes very near to-day. It is only a stream that divides us, the narrow stream of death, and the voices there and the voices here seem to commingle, and we join trumpets and hosannahs and hallelujahs, and the chorus of united song of earth and heaven is "Home, Sweet Home." Home of bright domestic circle on earth. Home of forgiveness in the great heart of God. Home of eternal rest in heaven. Home! Home! Home!

But suppose you are standing on a crag of the mountain and on the edge of a precipice, and all unguarded, and some one either in joke or hate shall run up behind you and push you off. It is easy enough to push you off. But who would do so dastardly a deed! Why, this is done every hour of every day and every hour of every night. Men come to the verge of city life and say: "Now, we will just look off. Come, young young man, do not be afraid. Come near, let us look off." He comes to the edge and looks and looks until, after awhile, satan sneaks up behind him and puts a hand on each of his shoulders and pushes him off. Society says it is evil proclivity on the part of that young man. Oh, no! He was simply an explorer and sacrificed his life in discovery.

A young man comes in from the country bragging that nothing can do him any harm. He knows about all the tricks of city life. "Why," he says, "did not I receive a circular in the country telling me that somehow they found out I was a sharp business man, and if I would only send a certain amount of money by mail or express, charges prepaid, they would send a package with which I could make a fortune in two months, but I did not believe it. My neighbors did, but I did not. Why, no man could take my money. I carry it in a pocket inside my vest. No man could take it. No man could cheat me at the faro table. Don't I know all about the cue box, and the dealer's box, and the cards stuck together as though they were one, and when to hand in my checks? Oh, they can't cheat me. I know what I am about," while at the same time, that very moment, such men are succumbing to the worst satanic influences in the simple fact that they are going to observe. Now, if a man or woman shall go down into a haunt of iniquity for the purpose of reforming men and women or for the sake of being able intelligently to warn people against such perils; if, as did John Howard or Elizabeth Fry or Thomas Chalmers, they go down among the abandoned for the sake of saving them, then such explorers shall be God protected, and they will come out better than they went in. But if you go on this work of exploration merely for the purpose of satisfying a morbid curiosity I will take twenty per cent. off your moral character.

Sabbath morning comes. You wake up in the hotel. You have had a longer sleep than usual. You say: "Where am I? A thousand miles from home? I have no family to take to church to-day. My pastor will not expect my presence. I think I shall look over my accounts and study my memorandum book. Then I will write a few business letters and talk to that merchant who came in on the same train with me." Stop! You cannot afford to do it.

"But," you say, "I am worth $500,000." You cannot afford to do it. You say, "I am worth $1,000,000." You cannot afford to do it. All you gain by breaking the Sabbath you will lose. You will lose one of three things—your intellect, your morals or your property—and you cannot point in the whole earth to a single exception to this rule. God gives us six days and keeps one for Himself. Now, if we try to get the seventh, He will upset the work of all the other six.

I remember going up Mount Washington, before the railroad had been built, to the Tip-Top House, and the guide would come around to our horses and stop us when we were crossing a very steep and dangerous place, and he would tighten the girth of the horse and straighten the saddle. And I have to tell you that this road of life is so steep and full of peril we must at least one day in seven stop and have the harness of life readjusted and our souls re-equipped. The seven days of the week are like seven business partners, and you must give to each one his share, or the business will be broken up. God is so generous with us—He has given you six days to His one. Now, here is a father who has seven apples, and he gives six to his greedy boy, proposing to keep one for himself. The greedy boy grabs for the other one and loses all the six.

How few men there are who know how to keep the Lord's day away from home! A great many who are consistent on the banks of the St. Lawrence, or the Alabama, or the Mississippi are not consistent when they get so far off as the East River. I repeat—though it is putting it on a low ground—you cannot financially afford to break the Lord's day. It is only another way of tearing up your Government securities and putting down the price of goods and blowing up your store. I have friends who are all the time slicing off pieces of the Sabbath. They cut a little of the Sabbath off that end and a little of the Sabbath off this end. They do not keep the twenty-four hours. The Bible says, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."

I have good friends who are quite accustomed to leaving Albany by the midnight train on Saturday night and getting home before church. Now, there may be occasion when it is right, but generally it is wrong. How if the train should run off the track into the North River? I hope your friends will not send to me to preach your funeral sermon. It would be an awkward thing for me to stand up by your side and preach, you, a Christian man, killed on a rail train traveling on a Sunday morning. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." What does that mean? It means twenty-four hours. A man owes you a dollar. You don't want him to pay you ninety cents. You want the dollar. If God demands of us twenty-four hours out of the week, He means twenty-four hours, and not nineteen. Oh, we want to keep vigilantly in this country the American Sabbath and not have transplanted here the European Sabbath, which for the most part is no Sabbath at all. If any of you have been in Paris, you know that on Sabbath morning the vast population rush out toward the country with baskets and bundles, and toward night they come back fagged out, cross and intoxicated. May God preserve to us our glorious, quiet American Sabbaths.

Oh, strangers, welcome to the great city! May you find Christ here, and not any physical or moral damage. Men coming from inland, from distant cities, have here found God and found Him in our service. May that be your case to-day. You thought you were brought to this merely for the purpose of sightseeing. Perhaps God brought you to this roaring city for the purpose of working out your eternal salvation. Go back to your homes and tell them how you met Christ here, the loving, patient, pardoning and sympathetic Christ. Who knows but the city which has been the destruction of so many may be your eternal redemption?

A good many years ago Edward Stanley, the English commander, with his regiment, took a fort. The fort was manned by some 300 Spaniards. Edward Stanley came close up to the fort, leading his men, when a Spaniard thrust at him with a spear, intending to destroy his life, but Stanley caught hold of the spear, and the Spaniard, in attempting to jerk the spear away from Stanley, lifted him up into the battlements. No sooner had Stanley taken his position on the battlements than he swung his sword, and his whole regiment leaped after him, and the fort was taken. So it may be with you, O stranger. The city influences which have destroyed so many and dashed them down forever shall be the means of lifting you up into the tower of God's mercy and strength, your soul more than conquered through the grace of Him who has promised an especial benediction to those who shall treat you well, saying, "I was a stranger, and ye took Me in."

Tommy's Opinions.

Little Tommy had heard that his sister, who sings in the choir, had a sweet voice; but when she scolded him for not doing as he was told he said: "They say you have a sweet voice; I think it is a sour voice sometimes." At another time his father had explained to him the difference between hard and pine wood. Of course he was anxious to display his knowledge, so being in the cellar with his younger sister, he took up a piece of oak and said: "That is hard wood;" then picking up a piece of pine, "and this is easy wood."—Boston Transcript.

Comparative trials of sheep shearing by hand and by machine made in Australia resulted largely in favor of the machines. It was found that 1000 sheep could be sheared by machine for about $10, and the yield of wool is about eight ounces per head more than when sheared by hand.

Too Magnetic for Safety.

The story that a deviation of her compass, resulting from the presence of steel in a cork leg worn by the man at the wheel, caused the steamer Susan E. Peck to strand near Bar Point, Lake Erie, in September last, with a loss to the underwriters of upward of $20,000, has brought out another quite funny one.

According to the narrator, on one of the trips of the fine steel steamer Castalia down Lake Huron the past season, the second mate reported to Capt. Allen that the compass had suddenly gone wrong; that the needle would swing three or four points to the right or left at intervals, and that because of these erratic movements it had become utterly impossible to steer a course—in fact, he had lost track of the course of the steamer altogether. Capt. Allen accompanied the mate to the pilot house and found matters just as they had been reported. Besides the man at the wheel two lady passengers were in the pilot house when Capt. Allen entered. Turning to them, after meditating for a moment, he asked if they wore steel corsets. A reply in the affirmative led to a further question as to where they had been, and this elicited the information that the ladies had paid a visit to the engine room, and that while there the engineer had afforded them an opportunity to inspect the dynamo which supplied the electric lights of the steamer.

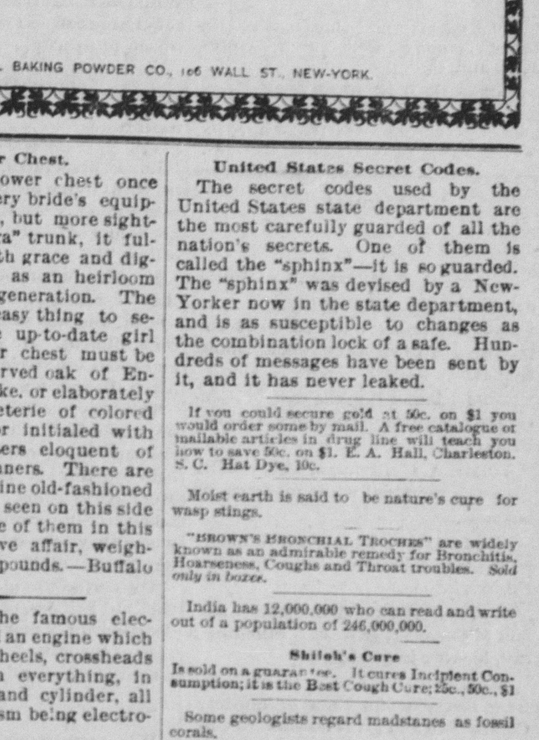
"That settles it: you must get out of here!" next greeted the ears of the ladies as Capt. Allen opened the pilot house door for their exit. And while they were walking back to the cabin in a maze of suprise and astonishment at Capt Allen's exhibition of bluff, sailor-like authority, that compass got right down to staid business again and showed the man at the wheel the way with its usual precision.

It is hardly necessary to explain that the dynamo had magnetized the steel corsets worn by the ladies, and that thus the corsets became responsible for the crazy race the needle of the compass ran as the wearers moved to and fro in the pilot house. —Milwaukee Wisconsin.

His Consent.

A fond parent, living in the southern part of Missouri, who has his own ideas about the marriage question, sent the recorder his consent to the marriage of his daughter. It being a little out of the ordinary (says the Bolivar Free Press), we copy it verbatim: "Mr. Cleark—hear is a young man that wants to get maried to my daughter i giv her to him as nothing els will do him let them fight."

QUAINT old customs still survive in many parts of England. In Ely place, Holborn, a wachman cries the hours nightly with the same formula in use for centuries past: "Past one o'clock, and a cold, wet morning."



All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Dower Chest.

In Holland the dower chest once formed a part of every bride's equipment. Less portable, but more sightly than the "Saratoga" trunk, it fulfilled its purpose with grace and dignity, passing down as an heirloom from generation to generation. The modern chest is an easy thing to secure, but these the up-to-date girl holds in disdain; her chest must be really antique, of carved oak of English or Flemish make, or elaborately inlaid with marqueterie of colored woods and dated or initialed with figures and characters eloquent of other times and manners. There are very few of the genuine old-fashioned "dower chests" to be seen on this side of the Atlantic. One of them in this city is a very massive affair, weighing several hundred pounds.—Buffalo Commercial.

NIKOLA TESLA, the famous electrician, has invented an engine which does away with fly-wheels, crossheads and eccentrics, with everything, in fact, but the piston and cylinder, all the control mechanism being electromagnetic.

Mahogany Pavement.

Paris is trying a wood pavement made of mahogany.

United States Secret Codes.

The secret codes used by the United States state department are the most carefully guarded of all the nation's secrets. One of them is called the "sphinx"—it is so guarded. The "sphinx" was devised by a New-Yorker now in the state department, and is as susceptible to changes as the combination lock of a safe. Hundreds of messages have been sent by it, and it has never leaked.

If you could secure gold at 50c. on $1 you would order some by mail. A free catalogue of mailable articles in drug line will teach you how to save 50c. on $1. E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C. Hat Dye, 10c.

Moist earth is said to be nature's cure for wasp stings.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles. *Sold only in boxes.*

India has 12,000,000 who can read and write out of a population of 246,000,000.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

Some geologists regard madstanes as fossil corals.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Japan is making electrical machinery.

January	2.	12 per cent.
"	15.	10 "
February	1.	11 "
"	15.	15 "
March	1.	9 "
"	15.	8 "
	TOTAL.	65 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 75 days.
Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $100 can be invested; write for information.
FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18 and 20 Broadway, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

$12 TO $35 A WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can furnish a horse and travel through the country; a team, though, is not necessary. A few vacancies in towns and cities. Men and women of good character will find this an exceptional opportunity for profitable employment. Spare hours may be used to good advantage.
B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 11th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

OUR RING CURES RHEUMATISM.
100,000 sold in 1893. A free trial of these Rings is given. Write for particulars. Warren & Co., Hadlyme, Conn

PATENTS—THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No atty's fee until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

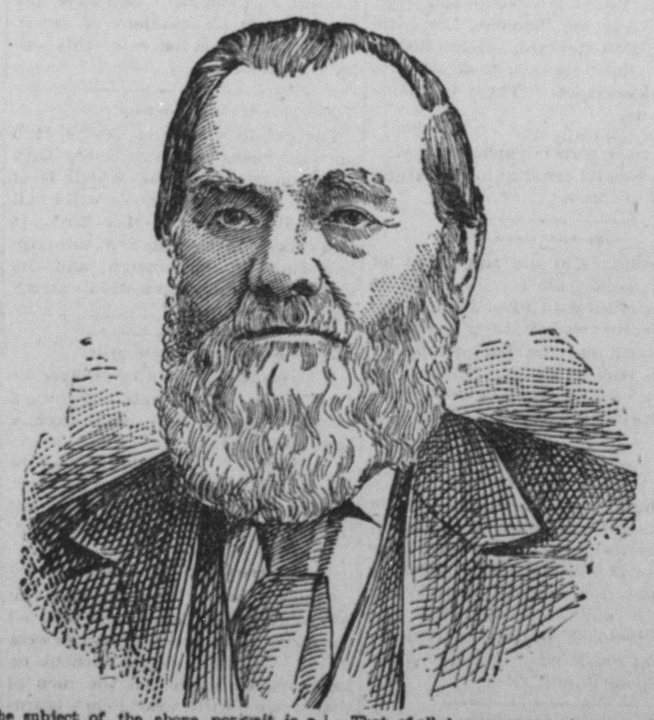
By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M.D.
This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.
595 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.
The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. **This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family,** and is so worded as to be readily understood by all
ONLY 60 cts. POSTPAID.
Postage Stamps Taken.
Not only does this Book contain so much information Relative to Disease, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families, together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs, &c
COMPLETE INDEX.
BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City

CAUSE

AND EFFECT

BNU 16

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.



The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen, Mr. Robert Manson, of West Rye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says:

"Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good."

This opinion is shared by every one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-coated pills, which are to be found in all medicine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Buffalo, N. Y., writes of them as follows:

"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day for two months. I have in six months *increased in solid flesh twenty-two pounds.* I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared."

John H. Berry

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle laxative, or, if need be, with a more searching and cleansing cathartic, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevers and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that *once used, they are always in favor.* Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and *regular*, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles, and indigestion.

The "Pleasant Pellets" are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than "blue pills," calomel, or other mercurial preparations, and have the further merit of being purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system; no particular care is required while using them.

Composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, their cost is much more than is that of other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four "Pellets" are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, and can be had at the price of the more ordinary and cheaper made pills.

Dr. Pierce prides himself on having been first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in excellence.

For all laxative and cathartic purposes the "Pleasant Pellets" are infinitely superior to all "mineral waters," sedlitz powders, "salts," castor oil, fruit syrups (so-called), laxative "teas," and the many other purgative compounds sold in various forms.

Put up in glass vials, sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is laxative, two gently cathartic.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, nothing equals them. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child wants them.

Then, after they are taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, and natural way. There is no reaction afterward. Their help *lasts.*

Accept no substitute recommended to be "just as good." They may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who *needs* help.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APR. 19.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

"We kinder think its comin';
There's a softness in the breeze;
An' the green is almost peepin'
From the winter weathered trees."

:——:

During the past three months we have been making preparations for the advent of Spring, and we now extend a hearty invitation to all both great and small to visit

BELLEFONTE'S BIG BARGAIN STORE

:——:

The Botany Dress Goods

Department.—Ladies of taste are delighted with the new idea. Ask to C Diamond Crepe, the latest all wool novelty in Black and all fashionable shades. The French Printed Flannels in this department are of unusual beauty and U will find nothing like 'em in Centre Co.

:——:

"The Racket" is today easily, the leader among Bellefonte's stores. Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mrs. C. B. Boob went to Philadelphia on Monday morning.

——Mr. Samuel R. Emerick, of Fleming, was in town this week among friends.

——Mr. James Runkle, east of Centre Hall, gave our sanctum a call last Friday.

——Mr. A. C. Ripka, of Centre Hill, gave us a short call while in town on business.

——Mr. Cleven Dinges, of Williamsport, made a business trip to town this week.

——That veteran Democrat, Shannon M'Cormick, gave our sanctum a call, looking in good health.

——Miss Mame Kreamer, of Boalsburg, has secured a class in music in Centre Hall and gives lessons weekly.

——Commissioner G. L. Goodhart represented this charge at the session of Presbytery, which met at Clearfield last week.

——Callers from our own vicinity who put their labels a year farther, were Lizzie and Katie Durst, Joshua Potter and James W. Runkle.

——George Emerick and James Stahl, of the I. O. O. F., accompanied the remains of the late Lewis Mussleman to Selinsgrove on Monday.

——Ira Hazel, of Madisonburg, gave our office a pleasant call; he reports the general health down that way good and the grain fields looking fair.

——Mr. Jacob Bottorf of Lemont, a director of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., attended the meeting of Directors on Tuesday, but found time to give the REPORTER its regular call.

——Miss Carrie Tibbens, one of Farmers Mills intelligent young ladies left on last Friday afternoon for Pittsburg, on a business trip; she will return some time during the week.

Logan Iron and Steel Works Burned.

The Logan iron and steel works at Burnham, near Lewistown, were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The plant when running full time employed 300 men. The loss is estimated at $75,000, partially insured. How the fire started is not known.

Small-Pox at Muncy.

There is a well-developed case of small pox at Muncy. The victim is a man named Rooker. The local physicians disagree on the disease as local doctors usually do, and Secretary Lee of the State Board of Health will send an expert to examine the case.

The Congressional Race.

The Republican nags on the track for congressional honors in this district, are E. A. Irwin, of Curwensville, and T. H. Murray, of Clearfield. But our people don't want high tariff congressmen, hence these two gentlemen will not have a call. A Democrat will be elected.

Fred Reynolds' Liberality.

Our esteemed young friend, Col. F. W. Reynolds, is deserving credit for the public spirit he manifests, in putting his wealth to good use, in a direction that gives employment. His latest resolve is to build a fine armory in Bellefonte for the benefit of Co. B.

Coolie Pups.

A litter of Coolie Shepherd pups for sale by James W. Runkle, near Centre Hall; five weeks old. apr19-3t

—Do you want a fine dress shoe at a low figure? Mingle, Bellefonte, has them. Latest styles and shapes.

CONFIRMATION AND COMMUNION.

Twenty Members Added to the Reformed Congregation at This Place.

On Saturday evening last Rev. S. H. Eisenberg held a special service in the Reformed church at this place, at which ten young persons were made members of the church by confirmation. At the communion service held on Sunday morning ten persons were also received by certificate, making, in all, twenty members added to the congregation at this time.

At the latter service the church was completely filled by the large congregation present. The service was impressive and the sermon of the usual very able and excellent character of the sermons always enjoyed by Rev. Eisenberg's hearers.

A special collection, which will be devoted to foreign missions, was taken.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Eisenberg the Reformed congregation has been enjoying a period of marked prosperity and progress. It has increased in numbers and the zeal of its members in all Christian activity has been kept awakened to a degree most praiseworthy. Mr. Eisenberg is a man of fine education, in which he keeps fully abreast of the times, a preacher of great ability and a pastor who is dear to the hearts of all his people. While he remains at its head, his present charge can feel assured of its continued prosperity.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Heart Disease Causes the Death of Lewis Mussleman.

Lewis Musselman, a resident of Centre Hall, living on Water street, died very suddenly last Friday evening at his home, of heart disease, at the age of over 72 year.

Mr. Mussleman had been down town that evening and in his usual health, and was suffering from no serious ailment. He went to his home, and about nine o'clock was suddenly taken ill, and in a short time expired.

The body was taken to the home of his son-in-law, John Puff, on Sunday evening, where religious services were held by Rev S. H. Eisenberg. On Monday morning the remains were taken to Selinsgrove on the 7.06 train, where they were interred in the cemetery at that place.

The corpse was taken in charge by the Odd Fellows of which order the deceased was a member, and under the rites of the order it was interred. Deceased leaves a widow.

Giants Among Us.

While our stately pines have nearly all gone down under the axe of the woodman who would not "spare that tree," we can glory in keeping up a race of stately men.

We have more big men in this vicinity than any other section of the state—among these big 6 footers and over, are Durst, Boozer, Thomas, Lee, Gingerick, Potter, Stahl, Kerr, Rishel, Decker, Ross, Runkle, and other 16 story sky-scrapers. There be giants among us.

Yes, it's really so,
In these parts big men do grow.
What splendid material to officer a regiment to oppose Coxey.

Somewhat Crowded.

The columns of the REPORTER for several weeks past have been somewhat crowded with advertisements, so much so that we have been compelled to encroach upon the space usually devoted to reading matter. The rush on our space will be over in a week or so, and our readers will be favored as heretofore.

Arbor Day Postponed.

Owing to the disagreeable weather the committee appointed to make arrangements for the proper observance of Arbor Day in Bellefonte, decided to postpone the exercises until Friday the 27th day of April. The cold weather would prove injurious to planting young trees. It is a good idea to postpone it until then.

Spring Opening of Millinery Goods.

Mrs. Boob, now in Philadelphia, will have her spring opening of latest styles in millinery goods on Thursday and Saturday of next week, 26th and 28th. Hats, bonnets, trimmings, etc., a full assortment, and latest and prettiest styles. Opposite the REPORTER office.

Postponed.

Trout fishing, which was to begin last Monday, was postponed about ten days by last week's big snow, and we can console Bro. Eisenberg, and the rest of 'em, with the assurance that all caught later will be a wee bit larger.

An Intellectual Treat.

Don't miss the illustrated lecture in the Evangelical church at this place, on Thursday evening, April 19th, at 7.30 o'clock. For particulars read large bills.

Seriously Ill.

Mrs. Daniel Brungart, of Rebersburg, has been quite ill for the past six weeks from rheumatism and a complication of diseases.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN McCOY,

At Potters Mills, on Friday Morning Last.

On Friday morning last, at four o'clock, Mrs. John McCoy died at her home at Potters Mills, aged seventy-four years. The cause of her death was neuralgia of the heart, from which she had been suffering during the past winter and which became worse about a week before her death.

Mrs. McCoy was widely known and respected as a consistent Christian woman and her death is a cause of sorrow to a host of sincere and loving friends. She was an active and highly-esteemed member of the Presbyterian church. The funeral, at which Rev. Baskerville officiated, took place on Sunday afternoon. Interment was made in the Centre Hill cemetery.

Mrs. McCoy is survived by her husband and five children, Alex, at home, John, in California, Mrs. Robert Sartain, of Mercersburg, Pa., Mrs. J. Witmer Wolf, of Centre Hall and Miss Emma, at home.

BADLY BURNED.

Fell into the Flames near the Furnace and was Badly Burned.

At the fire which destroyed Lose's steam saw mill in Brush valley about three weeks ago, a boy named Houtz, aged about fourteen years, who was subject to falling fits, took a spell when the fire started and fell into the flames near the furnace. One of the men saw the boys predicament almost immediately and at once picked him up and threw him into a stream close at hand to extinguish his burning clothes.

It turned out the unfortunate lad was badly burned in face and hands. It was since found necessary to amputate one of his hands and the chances are that the other hand may also need amputation. The boy's life is still in danger.

Four-Weeks-Old Bride Dies.

The community of Salona was saddened Sunday afternoon by the sudden death of Mrs. Nora Knapp, who only four weeks ago became the bride of William Knapp. Mrs. Knapp was bright and cheerful as usual during the day, but after three o'clock was suddenly seized with a sinking spell; her husband laid her down and quickly sent for a physician. Before the physician arrived, however, the lady expired. Heart disease was the cause of death. The deceased was a daughter of Jacob Miller, of Brockwayville, who formerly resided in Salona. She was in her twentieth year.

Musical Works.

Volumes 1 and 2, of "Beirly's Jubilee Choir," bound in one, price $1, and a copy of "Golden Grain," songs for Sabbath schools, price 35 c., have been sent us by the publisher, Alfred Beirly, 113 Adams st., Chicago. Both are musical works of merit, and have any number of choice selections of music. The publisher is a native of this valley. Send for a copy.

Six Weeks School.

The public schools of Centre Hall have six weeks yet to run before they will complete the term, which is of eight months. The schools will in all probability close about May 23rd. It is not likely there will be a subscription school in the borough, and the scholars will have a vacation extending until September.

New Business Enterprise.

It is reported Mr. William Colyer, of Tusseyville, who intends becoming a citizen of Centre Hall, will erect a large coal yard and grain ware house at the station. The building will be erected the coming summer and will be completed in time to handle the fall trade.

Barber Shop Robbed.

Crouse's barber shop at Millheim was robbed a few nights ago, and all the razors and some other things were stolen. Millheim being without razors now, we expect all the men of that town will wear long beards and uncut hair. Too bad.

Snow Gone.

Last week's deep snow has all disappeared—Sunday and Monday's mild sunshine took it off, except on the north side of the mountains. Streams are swollen, and trout fishing was no go on account of high and cloudy water.

Distinguished Men Dead.

Death made sad work last week among our distinguished citizens. Senator Vance, David Dudley Field and General Slocum all went together on the inevitable journey.

Burned to Death.

John Snyder, aged 70 years, of Clearfield, was burned to death by a lamp falling upon him as he lay asleep on a lounge. His wife was so badly burned in trying to put out the fire that she will die.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

DESTROY FISH.

Ducks Eat the Spawn and Catch Live Fish from our Streams.

With all the stocking done to our trout streams fish are becoming scarcer each year and we are attributing it all to illegal fishing by men. But we learn there is another, and far greater reason for it in the ducks along creeks which fish day and night all the year round.

This was brought to ourknowlege the other day by our friend, Fred. Decker, of near Lemont, who gave our office a call. Ducks continually scour the streams eating up the spawn and feeding upon live fish with an insatiable appetite. Mr. Decker tells us he has seen ducks bring suckers out of the water, 10 to 12 inches long, two or more ducks having hold of it, and devouring the fish on shore.

A small stream near his home, some years ago, was alive with trout, finally ducks were raised along the creek and in a few years it was entirely depopulated, the fish and spawn having been devoured by the ducks. We think Mr. Decker's observations are correct, this cause of the destruction of fish is quite plausible and needs looking after. All who follow the streams have noticed the many ducks along the water busy as bees.

The fish laws should be amended to apply to ducks as well as to men, and owners of ducks should not be allowed to leave them cruise the streams to the utter destruction of fish. Any one desiring to have ducks can easily limit them to an artificial pond fed from a rivulet on the premises or from a gutter connecting with the main stream.

Ducks surely should not be allowed to destroy fish any more than men, and they evidently are more dangerous as they destroy the spawn and the fish.

New Spring Goods

Wolf & Crawford are now in the eastern cities purchasing their stock of goods for the spring trade. Their purchase of Dress Goods and Dry Goods in the past is sufficient guarantee that the stock to be purchased will be equal and far better than any heretofore brought to the valley. The selections made will all be of the latest styles and shades, at prices that will be in accordance with panic times. The goods will arrive by Saturday when they will be opened for the inspection of the public which is cordially invited. You need not purchase, only look at the goods. They are sure to please both the eye and the purse; wait for them and see the latest out in everything.

Will Use a Stencil.

In the future, in order to do away with the possibility of having scalpers change the dates on the tickets, the P. R. R. company will, instead of stamping the month and day, punch the year and day through the tickets with a stencil. Everything will then be reckoned in days of the year, "15th, 85th, or 351st," as the case may be. Following the day stamp is the final figure of the year, "4" remaining until January.

Little Items of Big Interest.

Last week's deep snow had all disappeared beginning of this week.

Henry Potter is erecting a new tenant house on his farm.

Jared Kraemer, of Boalsburg, while visiting friends here last week got snowed up, which prolonged his stay two days, and gave him a chance to listen to some big stories.

Frank Shutt returned from Stonemill the other day and reports doing big business in his new place.

Stricken by Paralysis.

Mrs. Micheal Musser, of Aaronsburg had a severe attack of paralysis, a few days ago, leaving her one side paralized, and in a critical condition.

Wilson Beck, of near Farmers Mills, had a severe stroke of paralysis on Monday. He is said to be speechless from the stroke.

Notice.

I have moved my stock of Millinery goods from Church street down to Main street, opposite the REPORTER office; do not forget the place. Thanking you for past favors I will kindly ask you for further patronage.

Yours Respectfully,
apr11-3t MRS. C. B. BOOB.

Putting Down Brick.

Druggist J. D. Murray has grown tired of the wheezy and roaring boardwalk fronting his residence and has concluded to put down a brick pavement. The boardwalks are continually in need of repairs and brick is cheaper in the end.

Gone to Join Coxey.

About one hundred recruits left Philadelphia on Thursday to join Coxey's Commonweal Army. They expect to meet the main army at Rockland, Md., about April 29.

Death at Madisonburg.

On Monday evening, 9, one of Madisonburg's old and respected citizens, Mr. Andrew Shafer, died, aged 76 yrs. He was a man well thought of by all who knew him.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Strong Temperance Object Lesson.

'Squire Patton has a bottle of beer in his office which was taken from an Italian who was killed on the railroad at this place several months ago, says the Huntingdon *News*. He has offered the bottle of beer to a score or more persons without money or any other consideration than simply to take it away, but not one has accepted the offer and the 'Squire is likely to keep the bottle for an indefinite period. The bottle is sealed and the beer is just as good as any beer that is sold in the saloon, but the thought that it was taken from a dead man's body is repugnant to the taste, and nobody wants it. The other day the 'Squire offered it to a person who is known to be inordinately fond of beer. He took the bottle in his hand and was about to put it into his pocket, when the 'Squire related the circumstances under which he obtained the beer, but before he had finished the story the man handed the bottle back and, with a look of disgust, remarked that he didn't want it.

That bottle of beer should be presented to some temperance society, to be used as an object lesson to demonstrate that, while liquor does kill people, nobody wants to drink liquor found on a dead man's body.

Minor Locals of Interest.

Henry Potter, a few nights ago, lost a valuable mare, which had got fast between the floor and wall, and was killed in the struggle to get loose.

Jerry Snavely is adding a new wash house to his farm premises. Jas. Keller on Monday had a raising for a big straw shed on his barnyard and putting down a smoking dinner.

Druggist Murray now has the vitrified brick to lay a fine pavement in front of his premises.

Monday's trout score: G. Bushman and Fr. Bradford, 20; S. Harper 20, and Rev. Eisenberg 11; Jerry Miller 1 sucker and 1 trout, and Mr. Kneply, nix. The rest of the folks in town wisely remained at home and caught—nothing.

Fisherman Lloyd reports 16 large trout, and Lloyd never lois.

Both Pleased and Sorry.

Mr. Isaiah Coxey, of Boalsburg, an uncle of the now famous Coxey, of the Commonweal army, was in Bellefonte on Tuesday, says the *Daily News*, and in speaking of his nephew's exploit he stated that he recently wrote Captain Coxey a letter in which he said:

"I am proud to know that I have a nephew whose name is now known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the great lakes to the gulf of Mexico. Whose fame and doings are probably household words in every hamlet in this and other countries; but I am sorry to know that I have a nephew who is such a big fool as to imagine himself a second Savior upon earth." Mr. Coxey seems to have the correct idea of things, even if he is an uncle of the famous Captain of the Commonweal army.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Thos. James Lee, of Philipsburg and Carrie Bowman, of Munson.

Corney Blair, of Lock Haven, and Ethel Wallace of Boggs twp.

W. H. Smith, of Spring Mills, and Annie E. Wagner, of Martha Furnace.

W. H. Frain, of Altoona, and Mary M. Frank, of Madisonburg.

Frank Wilbur, of Lewisburg, and Annie May Weaver, of Potter township.

Wm. Marks, of Snow Shoe, and Mary E. Curtin, of Wallace Run.

Married at Altoona.

On Thursday night at 9 o'clock Rev. J. W. Rue, pastor of the Chestnut Avenue Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona, performed the ceremony at the residence of Mr. J. A. Martz, 328 Willow avenue, which united the lives and fortunes of Mr. E. W. Crawford and Miss Maggie J. Spangler, two of Tusseyville's young folks. The bride and groom returned home Saturday and were welcomed by their friends at Tusseyville, where the groom is employed in the store of Mr. Jacob Smith.

Millinery Opening.

This Thursday morning Mrs. L. Henney left for Eastern cities where she will lay in a spring and summer stock of millinery goods. Opening days Thursday and Friday, April 26th and 27th, on Church street.

Married at Martha.

On Wednesday William Smith, of Spring Mills, and Miss Annie Wagner were married at the home of the bride's parents, at Martha, Rev. Sarvis officiating.

Union County Deaths.

In West Buffalo Twp., on the 30th of March, Sarah, wife of Joel Reish, aged 37 years.

In Mifflinburg, on the 7th of April, Susanna Belle, wife of Wm. A. Doebler, aged 36 years.

In Mifflinburg, on the 8th of April, Wm. T. Taylor, aged 27 years.

In Laurelton, on the 9th of April, Mary A. Schnure, relict of Michael Schnure, dec'd., in her 84th year.

In Lewisburg, on the 8th of April, Mrs. Sarah Ann Stock, relict of Martin A. Stock, dec'd, aged 75 years.

In Mifflinburg, on the 6th of April, Alverna Maud, wife of Anthony Kilcoin, aged 29 years.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Drowned at Port Matilda.

Effie Young, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Young, of Port Matilda, accidentally fell into the creek at that place last Saturday and was drowned before assistance could arrive.

—We can't blame a man for being watchful of his dollars; but all are not watchful. If they were they would trade with C. P. Long.

—"Confidence men" are sought after now—that is, men of strict confidence and reliability. They are not hard to find in the vicinity of C. P. Longs.

——Australia raises the only Kangaroos, but C. P. Long sells Kangaroo shoes.

—The time has come for action! We must all unite on saving money, and the best way to begin is to deal with C. P. Long.

—Do unto others as you would have them do to you. Deal fairly. That's C. P. Long's motto.

—Whether you want a suit made to order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna rom which to select.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	55
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	12
Lard	8
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	35
Sides	8

A POSTAL CARD

Will get you any information or samples of whatever can be sent from Garman's Store.

A Lace Curtin firm closed out their entire line to us at one-half price—you get them at same rate.

One lot 30 inch Batistes go at 8cents—a dozen different styles—not one worth less than 12½c per yard.

Those Chemisettes with Rolling Lay Down Collars are beauties.

:——:

$19.50 for a Demorest Sewing Machine, all the latest improvements with a handsome Oak Case. Panic price, $19.50, regular list, $24.50.

:——:

A great line of the celebrated Priestley Goods, acknowledged by all judges to be the best makers of Black Goods in the world.

A postal card will do the business if you are unable to come yourself.

GARMANS.

NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 7th, 1894, at 12½ o'clock, p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place. JAMES A. McCLURE.
apr12-3t Secretary.